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Tower Views
by Clearway

It Goes in a Democracy

At Gettysburg No Bitterness

Guns; and What They Say

Moscow — Another of those "democratic" elections for which the Soviet Republic has become famous takes place, and—believe it or not—reveals a plurality in favor of the Stalin regime. This is undoubtedly seen as a great victory. • However, a plurality—expected to surpass 99 per cent—in an unopposed election is a victory for coercion rather than for the people.

* * *

Politics—Deputy WPA Administrator Aubrey Williams, addressing a special group of the Workers Alliance of America (WPA workers), says it right out loud. Conservative Democrats are indignant. New Dealers are apparently shocked. Says he: "We've got to stick together. We've got to keep our friends in power." This, of course, is labeled as "bringing WPA into politics." However, if opponents do not approve of the idea they'll certainly have to stick together. They'll have to get their friends into power. • The encouraging thing about it is that we can still say such things in America — whether our friends are in power or not.

* * *

Gettysburg—Reveille sounds over the rolling hills, monument marked and history laden, which saw the battle of Gettysburg; and the last guard of the Blue and the Gray, who 75 years ago fought each other in a nation's travail for unity, falls into line. Seamed faces lighten; memories stir; the valors of a bygone day are recalled. But the bitterness of a by-gone day is laid aside. Men, seasoned by experience, find that old feuds are folly. The North and the South figuratively clasp hands just as Commander-in-Chief Mennett of the G. A. R. clasps the hand of Confederate Private James Robert Paul, and says: "Veterans of the Civil War are just as friendly as other people. We are all Americans."

* * *

International — The 26 German advisers to the Chinese Army are not aboard the "international train" which puffs out of Hankow station, fluttering American, British, French and German flags. The military experts remain behind for special farewell functions staged by the Chinese authorities. Later they will take a special train. Some 210 foreigners of seven nationalities, however, are now speeding toward Hong Kong and home. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is understood to have parted with the German advisers with reluctance, whereupon Berlin became impatient to the point of threatening chastisement to members of the mission unless they hastened their departure. • The inference is that the Reich proposes not to have its own strategists in China arrayed against its pro-Japanese influences.

* * *

Hainan — Great Britain and France make "fighting talk." In the most diplomatic of language they infer that they will act in concert against Japan should "complications" arise over Hainan — a Chinese island off the South China coast. This means (if diplomatic language retains its traditional implications): "Keep off Hainan, or we'll fight." Why fight over Hainan, after having shrugged over Shanghai? Trade and prestige apparently comprise the answer — especially trade in munitions and prestige in the Orient. Hainan would offer Japan a strategically favorable naval base whence to control commerce to and from China via British Hong Kong and French Indo-China. • That Japan fain would achieve that purpose goes without saying. That Britain and France will grab for their guns to oppose any such effort depends—well, upon whether the language of diplomacy is still vital.

* * *

Gibraltar — From the moment Mussolini's ambitions in Africa, Italo - German interference in Spain, and the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo alignment began to draw dictatorial triangles where once fell the shadows of the Union Jack, there has been a symbolic training of guns on Gibraltar. Now it becomes actuality. To the House of Commons comes a former Conservative, the Duchess of Athol, with a vivid story of rings of steel around Gibraltar. These guns, declares the Duchess, squat in the hills around Insurgent-held Algeciras; long-range guns hidden at a distance but capable of dropping shells on the "impregnable fortress"; naval-type guns at Punta Carnero; a 15-incher on the peak near Alcala de las Gazules; some 45 six- to fifteen-inch guns in Spanish Morocco opposite the rock

* * *

• **It is a formidable list.** The Duchess is asking the Prime Minister what England intends to do about it. The Prime Minister, already faced by growing indignation over depredations on British shipping, backed by demands that British merchantmen be allowed to arm, sticks to his guns, too. And Prime Minister Chamberlain's guns are trained on war itself, rather than on specific adversaries. The riddle the world ponders is whether these guns, however formidable, can achieve victory without being fired, and if fired whether civilized aims can evade defeat.

All But 6 State Budgets Balance in Fiscal Year

Condition Improved Despite Declining Revenue and Increased Relief Load; Expenditures Trimmed on Pay-as-You-Go Plan

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—The United States is balancing the budget—from the bottom up.

That fact was disclosed here in a compilation of statistics from the capitals of the 48 states.

Most of the states, the survey shows, will be in better financial condition at the end of the 1937-38 fiscal year on June 30 than they were a year ago.

Only a half dozen will report budget deficits for the 12-month, and half of those will be smaller than the deficits of last year.

Two states—Michigan and Oklahoma—alone will go further into the red.

Many of the rest not only will balance income and expenditure for the year but will pare down debt piled up during the 1929-1933 depression. Some will be free of that debt altogether.

The improved situation prevails despite two opposing trends:

(1) Declining revenues due to this year's business slump.

(2) Assumption by the states of an increasing share of the cost of unemployment relief. [The Federal Government estimated recently that the states' share generally had grown from 20 per cent in 1934 to 37 per cent during the first half of 1938; the remainder comes from Uncle Sam.]

Because of the relief load and otherwise expanded social welfare programs—covering such things as old age pensions and aid to the blind—and greater expenditures for public schools, the average state budget shows an enormous increase over recent years.

But drastic operating economies and broad-base taxes have been combined to balance income and outgo.

Taxes on income, retail sales, and liquor have been the most fruitful sources of revenue in the balancing process. Levies on real estate are being relied on less and less.

The data from the states indicate a growing trend since 1933 to compel a budget balance by law each year. The method generally adopted has been to empower governors or executive boards to trim expenditures to fit income on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The national trend toward a balanced budget reaches into the Federal Government, where the deficit is cut from last year's $2,811,000,000 to an estimated $1,550,000,000. The special relief budget is also down from $2,846,000,000 last June 30 to $2,200,000,000 now.

But the last Congress, faced with another business recession, departed from the economizing example of the states and voted a $12,000,000,000 lending-spending program for the next year. What the result will be on the next budget

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Wellesley Institute Begins Study of Foreign Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 28—With momentous developments abroad—and their effects upon life and business in America—centering increasing public attention on foreign affairs, the seventh annual New England Institute of International Relations opened today with a greater than usual enthusiasm and eagerness for authentic information.

From all parts of New England came students, teachers, ministers, business men and social workers to register for the institute at its Stone Hall headquarters on the Wellesley College campus. At 3 p. m. the Director, George A. Selleck, spoke at convocation in Sage Hall, after which Prof. Grover Clark, of the Economics Department at the University of Denver, was scheduled to open his lecture course on "The Struggle for Power in the Far East," and William T. Stone, Vice-president of the Foreign Policy Association, was to deliver the first of his series on "Trends in American Foreign Policy."

Evening Lecture Course

Open to the public tonight in Alumnae Hall at 8:15 will be the first of the series of evening lectures. Maj.-Gen. William C. Rivers, United States Army, retired, is to speak on "America's Policy in the Far East." In addition to World War service in France General Rivers spent some time as head of the national military force in the Philippines. He will be introduced by Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard.

Tomorrow evening's public lecture will be given by Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, Harvard authority on international economics, whose subject will be "These Reciprocal Trade Agreements."

"Collective Security or Isolation?" will be the subject of a panel discussion, open to the public in Alumnae Hall on Thursday evening. Five members of the Institute faculty will present their varying views. They will be Mr. Stone; Professor Clark; Professor Hansen; Irwin M. Tobin, Executive Secretary of the Rhode Island Council for Peace Action; and Devere Allen, Editor of the Nofrontier News Service, former Editor of the World Tomorrow and Associate Editor of the Nation. On Friday night Professor Clark will lecture on "The Destiny of Japan in Asia."

World Peace Program

At a meeting held jointly on Sunday night with the Episcopal Conference on Church Work, also in session on the Wellesley Campus, Canon Gilbert P. Symons of the Diocese of Southern Ohio, will speak on "The Ecumenical Movement as a Factor for World Peace."

Next week's evening lectures are listed as follows: Monday, "Is a Real League of Nations Possible?" by William Arnold-Forster, member of the Executive of the British League of Nations Union; Tuesday, "Shall America Parallel British Foreign

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World Wheat Exceeds Needs

ROME, June 28 (AP)—The International Institute of Agriculture reported today that this year's world wheat crop probably would be sharply above the world's needs.

"The Institute estimates that in the present state of things it would require an exceptional series of unfavorable circumstances for world wheat production not to be at least equal to that of last year, which was abundant," the Institute stated.

"It is very probable that countries normally producing more than their needs will have a strongly excessive exportable quantity, while the demands of importing countries, it appears, should not be much above the level of the closing period."

Intimate Message From Washington

Some Thoughts on Martyrs—A Labor Lawyer Faces Disbarment—An Anti-New Dealer Tells a Tale of Persecution

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, June 28

One can always find in Washington certain persons who feel that they are victims of some grave injustice, martyrs to a cause or sacrifices on the altar of liberty. Sometimes they are. Anyway, Washington has been interested lately in two cases where, though one principal was in New York and the other in Toledo, Ohio, the action has involved Government officials either as alleged persecutors and tyrants or as rescuers from persecution.

To take up the latter first, Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor General of the United States, recently entered the lists in behalf of Edward Lamb, a Toledo lawyer for the C. I. O., who is under disbarment proceedings. Mr. Jackson said it appeared that Mr. Lamb was being threatened with loss of livelihood, not so much because of the offenses charged in the complaint as because he was a "Labor lawyer" and his attackers wished to deprive Labor of a zealous representative. The offense charged was that Mr. Lamb spoke insolently and arrogantly to a Court in Portsmouth, Ohio.

It is Mr. Jackson's contention that the remedy was for the Court to punish the attorney with a reprimand, a fine or even a jail sentence, but that contempt of court is not a ground for disbarment, this being usually reserved for cases of dishonest practice.

Help to Labor Questioned

But it is interesting to recall that this Mr. Lamb several years ago told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that his object was "to convince Labor that it can't get a square deal in an American court." The correspondent had accompanied him to a hearing in which the attorney launched a barbed assortment of jibes and taunts at the Justice of the Peace and the outcome was a 90-day sentence for his client. This attitude was probably based on the consistent record of the Judge, but as an effective or impartial contribution to the functioning of the American courts it is open to question whether it will get most for Labor in the long run.

Now to turn to the New York case. An operator in oil royalties there, J. Edward Jones, has written and published a book which if it were taken at full face value would surely cause a national scandal. It purports to be an account of his persecution at the hands of various agencies of the New Deal, particularly the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Jones relates that he incurred the ill will of Harold L. Ickes as National Petroleum Administrator in the early days of NRA because he led an opposition to the oil proration program, and asserts that the S. E. C. then set out to "get" him and ruin his business.

He charges that minions of the Government tapped his telephone wires, sowed seeds of distrust among his customers, disclosed confidential lists to competitors, required registration of securities they first said need not be registered, brought him up for hearings without notice of the complaints, "chopped off" their transcript of his accounts before certain month-end entries so as to make a case, tried to collect money for providing a defense to this trickery or an escape from it, destroyed his reputation with insinuating press releases and refused to let him withdraw his registration application when he decided to do so.

Called "Fishing Expedition"

On this last point the United States Supreme Court finally came to his rescue, denounced the invasion of personal rights by the Commission in an exercise of "arbitrary power" to conduct an investigation that amounted to a "fishing expedition." Even after that, Mr. Jones was indicted on a charge of which he was ultimately acquitted—the basis for the title of the book, "And So They Indicted Me!"

In view of the damaging nature of its accusation and its timeliness on the heels of judicial warnings against bureaucratic excesses in the Kansas City stockyards case, it seems remarkable that this volume has not caused more of a stir.

Possibly a clue exists in the tone of injured innocence which pervades the story. One is reminded of the Shakespearean line, "The lady doth protest too much, methinks." There must be something on the other side. Newsmen have a feeling that Mr. Jones has been something of a stormy petrel from the start.

A crusader may sometimes be necessary to get conditions corrected. The anti-slavery movement had its William Lloyd Garrison and woman suffrage its Emmeline Pankhurst.

T. N.

U.S. Aid Engages the Attention of Nation's Educators

Frank P. Graves
President of the University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education at Albany, N. Y.

Caroline S. Woodruff
Left Center—President of the N. E. A. and Principal of the State Teachers' College at Castleton, Vt.

John A. Sexson
President of the American Association of School Administrators and Superintendent of Schools at Pasadena, Calif.

Emily A. Tarbell
Right Center—President of the Department of Classroom Teachers, and a Member of the Faculty at Vocational High School, Syracuse, N. Y.

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James Marshall
President of the Board of Education, New York City

Willard E. Givens
Executive Secretary of the National Education Association

Britain Searches Origin of Orders In Ship Sinkings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 28—Great Britain, attempting to find some means of halting the bombing of its merchant vessels in Spanish waters, today faces two important problems.

The first is to establish the ultimate responsibility for the bombing. The second is to provide a clear picture of the extent to which British ships are culpable in bringing about the attacks of Insurgent warplanes.

From the British Government standpoint it is not easy to determine the responsibility for the bombings which have brought the total of raids on British-registered vessels to 59 since the war began, July 18, 1936. The total of British ships bombed during the month of June was 16.

Origin of Attacks Searched

But, the British ask, do the orders which have released Insurgent bombs come from Gen. Francisco Franco or Rome-Berlin? How many of the attacks are the work of reckless individuals acting without orders? On both of these points information is hoped from Sir Robert M. Hodgson, Britain's representative in Insurgent Spain, when he returns, which is unlikely to be before Thursday at the earliest.

General Franco's latest assertion in an interview is that airmen cannot discriminate because they launch bombs from a distance of three miles at a height of 9,000 to 12,000 feet is not accepted here, since there is definite evidence that many planes have flown at a height of only 300 or 400

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Systems for Quick Commuting Envisaged by City Planners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Modernization of United States cities and development of scenic highways are goals toward which planning engineers are working as embodied in reports submitted at a national conference on planning just concluded here attended by experts from 24 states, representing cities, counties, states, regions, and the Federal Government.

The gist of the conference was long-range planning. Only four United States cities, St. Paul, Minn.; El Paso, Texas.; Richmond, Va., and Cincinnati, Ohio, have long-range planning programs, a study revealed. Yet today communities need to plan for the future, a committee headed by Myron Downs of the Cincinnati Planning Commission reported. Such long-range planning tends to stabilize employment and to give maximum public works services for the least money, the committee stated. It estimated public works programs by all units of Government in the next 10 years is likely to total $30,000,000,000.

A large amount of this money will be expended in developing what the public visions as "the city of the future," which is nearer than just around the corner, according to experts in planning.

Engineers, in remaking cities, it is pointed out, must make the best of what they have to work with. Avoiding mistakes made originally in city building is most essential. A mistake common in cities, the conference heard, was planning of traffic facilities entirely toward accommodating individual transportation in private automobiles. There must be a future de-emphasis on individual transportation facilities and a concentration of attention on public transit systems which will carry masses of the population short distances cheaply, one report declared. Private automobiles are inefficient users of street space in comparison to transit vehicles, it was shown. Increased shortage of parking space for private cars within central business districts will add to the future use of mass transportation.

Engineering surveys show 48 per cent of the population are "transit riders" in cities of from 250,000 to 500,000; 72 per cent are "transit riders" in cities of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 and 98 per cent in cities over 1,000,000.

One report asserted that traffic planning should include provisions which cities are likely to make for re-housing, anticipation of migration of industrial areas, and recognition of possible changes in the regions just outside the city.

Co-operation between planning and other Government agencies in developments of parkways along scenic highways marks the last word in Government co-operation and will revolutionize our state highway policies," Earl S. Draper, regional planner of the TVA, said.

As he made this statement, a committee of planners representing Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota was meeting in conjunction with the conference to discuss a proposal for an interstate Mississippi River parkway extending from the source of the river in northern Minnesota to the Gulf. This project, originated by the Missouri Planning Board, is still in a formative stage but appears to be headed for rapid development. A meeting of the committee was set for August 20 in Davenport, Iowa.

WPA and Politics: Vote for Friends, Workers 'Advised'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—An extemporaneous speech by Aubrey Williams, Deputy WPA Administrator, advising WPA workers to keep their "friends" in power has brought the WPA-in-politics controversy to the forefront again with new force.

Sharp protests from Conservatives that Mr. Williams' speech was an out-and-out political sales talk for the New Deal brought immediate investigation from the Senate Campaign Funds Committee. At the request of Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman, Mr. Williams described his impromptu remarks in a letter which the Committee will study to determine whether the Corrupt Practices Law has been violated.

After a cursory examination, the Chairman said he saw no serious impropriety in Mr. Williams' remarks, but would submit the letter to his committee. "It looks all right to me," he said.

Election Time is Near

Addressing a "save the professional projects conference" called by the Workers Alliance of America, an organization of WPA workers, Mr. Williams praised President Roosevelt's speech on Friday night drawing a sharp line between Liberals and Conservatives and warned, "we've got to stick together. We've got to keep our friends in power."

The Williams plea followed Administrator Harry L. Hopkins' declaration that WPA workers may "vote as they please" without anxiety as to the consequences.

It came on the heels of an order yesterday raising WPA wages in the South and another rescinding wage cuts of about 20 per cent on white collar projects, leading John

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Dog With 'Kindest Face' Wins Ribbon by Eye-Tail Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Trixie, who up to now has been just a brown dog of the lower East Side, has a blue ribbon today as "the dog with the kindest face." Superlative in facial expression, the judges put it, at the first annual pet show in the James Center of the Children's Aid Society in Hester Street, when Trixie won her distinction before 500 spectators. Her owner is Thomas Valente, of No. 121 Elizabeth Street.

At the same time 20 other cats, dogs, and various pets of the tenement area, are basking in the glamour of blue ribbon fame. They, too, were decorated for many reasons foreign to the dog fancier.

Thus Ginger, sort of a Staffordshire terrier belonging to Ralph Puca of 58 Elizabeth Street, is now known authoritatively as "the dog with the largest ears." Pussy, the pet of a little Chinese girl, Celia Doon, who lives at No. 111 Mott Street, is "the cat with the most colors." Recipients of other honors are "the dog with the largest feet," the "cutest kitten," and the "dog with the most spots."

But the brown-eyed Trixie is regarded as a bit outstanding.

According to Steve Severn, known to radio fans for his "Pet Club of the Air" talks, who was one of the judges at the show, "the way you tell if a dog has a kind face is to see if his eyes and tail co-operate," Trixie's performance of that shining-wagging co-ordination revealed eyes that were "trustful, sympathetic, cheerful, yet with the fire of alertness," and a staccato tail.

Roy E. Gilson, supervisor of the seven city branches which the society maintains, told of the movement to encourage children to have pets, to treat them well and feed them properly. Frank Hawarch, representing the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, awarded some of the ribbons at the show which had more than 100 entries.

Hotter-Than-Sun Star Found?

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 28 (AP)—Discovery of what may prove to be the hottest, densest, and at its maximum the brightest object ever known to mankind was pictured to natural scientists in convention here.

It is a star, weighing about 6,000,000 tons to the cubic inch. Only 60 miles in diameter but 400,000,000 times as bright as the sun at its zenith.

Prof. Fritz Zwicky suggested it may prove to be one of the most far-reaching proofs of Einstein's theory of general relativity. He described it to the annual convention of the Pacific division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

This super nova (a "suicide star") was discovered last August at the new Palomar Observatory near here, which is to house the world's largest telescope in two years.

At its maximum it was the brightest object ever observed, 400,000,000 times as bright as the sun. Now it is a million times as bright as the sun, but has shrunk from the size of the sun to a collapsed neutron star only 60 miles in diameter. Its surface temperature, Professor Zwick believes, may be at least several hundred thousand degrees.

"IF YOU'LL ALL COME BACK TO PAGE 6 YOU'LL SEE SOMETHING INTERESTING" !!!!

Federal Fund Next Big Step, Educators Feel

U. S. School Support Is Believed Imminent by National Group

Goal in January

Compromise Bill Forecast by Illinois Member of Congress at Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Federal financial aid for public schools is likely to be the next big step which America will take in broadening opportunities for all citizens, it was indicated at the seventy-sixth annual convention of the National Education Association under way here today.

Although educators since the close of the Civil War have striven to level inequalities in wealth among the States by taxing money where it is to educate children where they are, success has been obstructed by possibility that unwelcome control from Washington would follow loosening of Treasury purse strings.

Now the time has arrived when Federal funds apparently may be obtained without too many embarrassing restrictions, and educators in attendance here from all parts of the Nation forecast freely that disbursements of such money are as inevitable as was universal free public education a century ago.

The question is not, "Will Federal aid be granted?" they say, but, "When will it come, and how is the money to be spent?"

Seek Goal in January

So imminent does this new source of support for the schools appear today that the National Education Association in its annual report is asking "the intelligent co-operation of everyone interested in the welfare of children to help us reach this goal during the first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress, which opens next January."

Teachers should present a united front, however, if they are to convince Doubting Thomases on Capitol Hill that Federal aid legislation should be passed, Representative Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois, emphasized at the tenth life-membership dinner last night.

"There is a real battle in the offing before Uncle Sam can be persuaded to assume his fair share of the educational load," he warned.

Recalling that opposition had developed against the Harrison-Thomas-Fletcher bill, which seeks to translate into law the recommendations of the President's Advisory Committee on Education, Representative Mason emphasized it would be unfortunate if differences of opinion over provisions of the bill among long-standing advocates of Federal school aid should result in further denial of an equal educational opportunity to millions of American children.

United Support Asked

"The sensible thing to do is for all of us to give united support to the program of providing Federal aid for education," he said. "At the same time, we should try to present convincing arguments for amendments to the proposed bill.

"Legislation is the result of compromise. If and when a bill for Federal aid for schools is passed by Congress, it is bound to be a compromise bill. Certain strings in the Harrison - Thomas - Fletcher bill probably will be drawn tighter as a result of debate and compromise and undoubtedly other strings will be loosened for the same reason."

During the first general evening session of the convention last night, United States Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, urged school aid on a nationwide basis as essential in guaranteeing an equal opportunity for the fundamentals of ordinary education to all the people of America.

While Senator Thomas admitted several branches of educational thought were apprehensive that the Federal Government was getting too close to the schools now controlled by States and local communities, he denied there were sound bases for such apprehension.

"This fear, to the thoughtful, has been completely allayed, because no person in approaching the question of Federal aid would attempt to

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In the Boston Section:

- Governor Hurley asks Committee to investigate prison building needs.
- "Joe" Martin of Massachusetts, who may be new Republican Floor Leader, only likes to talk politics.
- Use of co-operative banks instead of installments for purchasing autos urged by Harvard expert.
- "Going out of business" sales carefully restricted in new law in effect today.

and News From All New England in the

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Japanese Bogging on All Fronts?

Drives seem slowing down in Central China and in South—Stiff defense in Yangtze Valley

By the Associated Press

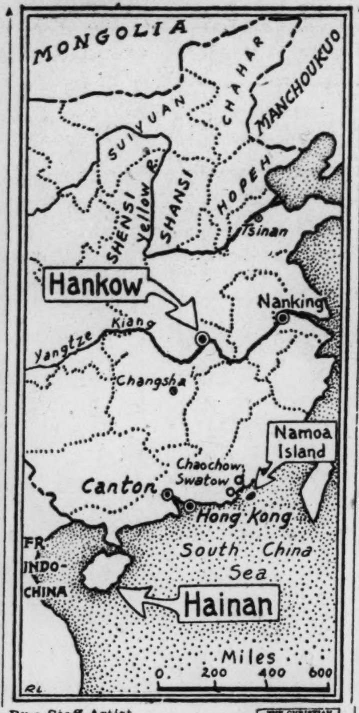
Japan's war on China shows signs of bogging down on all fronts.

The most active front has been the Yangtze River Valley, about 200 miles by river from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's provisional capital of Hankow.

The contest on this front, with Chinese troops, shore batteries, and planes stubbornly opposing the drive toward Hankow, was developing into a contest of give and take, with the Chinese reporting recapture of strong hilly positions 20 miles below the great boom at Matowchen.

In a sector along the north bank, near Tikiang, the Chinese were defending two strategic hills from which their guns could sweep the river when the Japanese assault the Matowchen barrier.

Japanese aerial operations against South China, including the Island of Hainan off the Kwangtung Coast, continued without any further sign that a major South China offensive was starting. Japanese troops were landed last week on Namoa Island, 20 miles off Swatow.



By a Staff Artist

War Situation in China

General Location of Japanese Campaigns Now in Progress Against Central Chinese Government

Airmen reported destruction of railway buildings on a line connecting Swatow with Chaochow when the latter city was bombed. Some 500 miles to the southwest a Japanese squadron bombed Hainan Island, concentrating their explosives on the Yuling forts.

The Japanese said Chinese batteries at the Yuling ports were silenced.

Far to the north Chinese forces reported reoccupation of 30 counties of southern and eastern Shansi Province in the past two months.

Chinese military authorities, however, were apprehensive over indications that Japanese forces in Shansi were organizing for drives into Shensi Province, west across the Yellow River, from Shansi.

Japanese reinforcements were arriving at several points of western Shansi and bases were set up for thrusts into the one-time Chinese Communist stronghold.

Now that the Yellow River had smashed the Japanese westward drive along the Lung Hai Railway toward Chengchow, Chinese mop-up squads were cleaning Japanese stragglers out of the Yushih area, southeast of Chengchow.

Shanghai finds changes in Tokyo Cabinet of less significance than first believed elsewhere

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—From the Chinese point of view there seems much less reason for concern over the recent "increased militarization" of the Japanese Cabinet than one would be disposed to believe on a basis of reports from various sources in Shanghai.

These reports would indicate at least two major results:

1. That because two more generals have joined the Cabinet, Japan's Government might be regarded as to a greater degree under the domination of the military.

2. That a speeded-up "On to Hankow!" campaign is resulting from this new set-up, so that China must brace itself for continuously stronger shocks of military aggression.

While it may appear presumptuous to deal with affairs centering in Tokyo from such a place as Shanghai, there is information to be gained here which may in measure be of rather superior nature because Shanghai is at once closely in touch with Tokyo, and more or less in the midst of the affairs which are Tokyo's chief present preoccupation. Therefore if an answer is made to the two points previously cited, it is based on a sifted analysis by interested individuals who have recently had first-hand contact with both Tokyo and interior China.

"Militarization" Questioned

On the first point, the world press has spoken very loosely of the increased "militarization" of the Japanese Cabinet by the inclusion of Generals Kazuskige Ugaki and Sadao Araki. But in the first place, could the Japanese Cabinet be any more under military domination than was already the case? It is hard indeed to see how. Few if any efforts by a Japanese leader, whether military or civilian, could have done more eventually to strengthen the hands of the military in China than the famous "three principles" of Koki Hirota, the civilian Foreign Minister now displaced by General Ugaki, against whom the Japanese Army and Navy threw their solid strength no longer ago than January of last year.

Circumstances, of course, alter cases, but it is interesting as bearing on the present situation that when Prince Saionji nominated General Ugaki for the Premiership he failed to form his Cabinet because of the refusal of the War and Navy Departments to co-operate by furnishing their respective Ministers—a course permitted them by the Japanese Constitution.

This failure to win over these obstructionist maneuvers from quarters in which a General might reasonably expect to find support was interpreted as a tightening of the Army's grip upon the national life of Japan.

There were special circumstances, it is true, and it would be unfair to play this record in reverse and try to prove that General Ugaki's assumption of the Foreign Ministership meant a blow to the Army's plans against China (and the animus in certain Army quarters toward most of the rest of the world), but it does seem fair to concede that General Ugaki is a moderating influence likely to put some check on the prickly desire of the younger Army officers to embroil Japan ever deeper in trouble with China, and ever more extensively in at least differences of opinion with the rest of the world.

Change Long Considered

As to the "On to Hankow!" idea, it is understood here that the Cabinet changes were no sudden move, calculated to provoke drastic alterations in Japanese national policy, but rather a change projected for three months before it happened. The delay was due to the China situation. It was felt that while Suchow remained uncaptured, and the Chinese continued to capitalize their success at Taierchwang, any sort of alteration in the Japanese Cabinet would be construed as confession of weakness. On the other hand, a change on top of an achievement of some sort—such as the Suchow occupation—would be taken calmly in all quarters and could hardly be capitalized for Chinese propaganda.

Those on the ground realized that if Hankow is to be captured it must very likely be through a long, weary, and expensive process, hardly to be undertaken lightly at the outset of the hot interior China summer season. They have well-grounded concern over conditions during July and August with the Yellow River floods to meet. They have no desire to get themselves spread out too thin anywhere, and it takes men to hold hard-won lines of communication.

Certainly the "general-endowed" Japanese Cabinet seems in improved trim for dealing with the problem of a long-continued war, but that has been an inevitable tendency. Mr. Hirota's position in the Foreign Office had long been most difficult; apologies and incidents followed each other in such rapid succession that it was plain there was little or no connection between the Foreign Office and Army in the field, and under existing circumstances the only likely bridge of any durability was a military man.

Public education must, as the emergency deepens, more and more partake of the character of preparation for more self-denial, and here again a military man of high character and repute works at an advantage. But the question to the fore in China is whether any particularly drastic alterations in policy or technique are likely so far as this country is concerned, and here the answer is, as will have been seen, a negative. Japan is merely trying now to do what China has already done—dig in for a long pull, since predictions of a quick and glorious victory have not worked out.

Ready for 10-Year War?

KYOTO, Japan, June 28 (AP)—War Minister Seishiro Itagaki, who came here to worship at the grand shrines of Ise, declared in an interview Japan must be prepared to fight "at least 10 years."

'Farewell Affairs' Holding Germans, Chinese Explain

HANKOW, June 28 (AP)—The international train draped with American, British, French, and German flags departed from Hankow this morning carrying 210 foreigners of seven nationalities, but 26 German advisers to the Chinese army were not aboard.

The Germans, it was said, would leave on special coaches to be provided by Chinese authorities on July 5. They were unable to depart today, as scheduled, because of farewell functions planned in their honor.

The international train was routed toward Hong Kong. Twenty-six additional foreigners, including eight Americans, were to board the train at Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, 300 miles south of here. The train was due to arrive in Hong Kong Thursday.

The remaining international community includes 150 Americans, more than 200 British, 50 French and a like number of Germans including the military advisers headed by Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen.

The Berlin Government has recalled the German Ambassador, Oscar von Trautmann, because of apparent displeasure over the reluctance of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to part with his military experts, who are credited with a large share of Chinese war strategy.

The German Government requested the release of the military mission May 21, and later is reported to have threatened the advisers with loss of citizenship and property confiscation unless they departed.

In Berlin, it was said the general belief was that Ambassador Trautmann would not return to China. Observers said they expected Germany was preparing to throw more of its influence in behalf of Japan, its ally in an Anti-Communism pact.

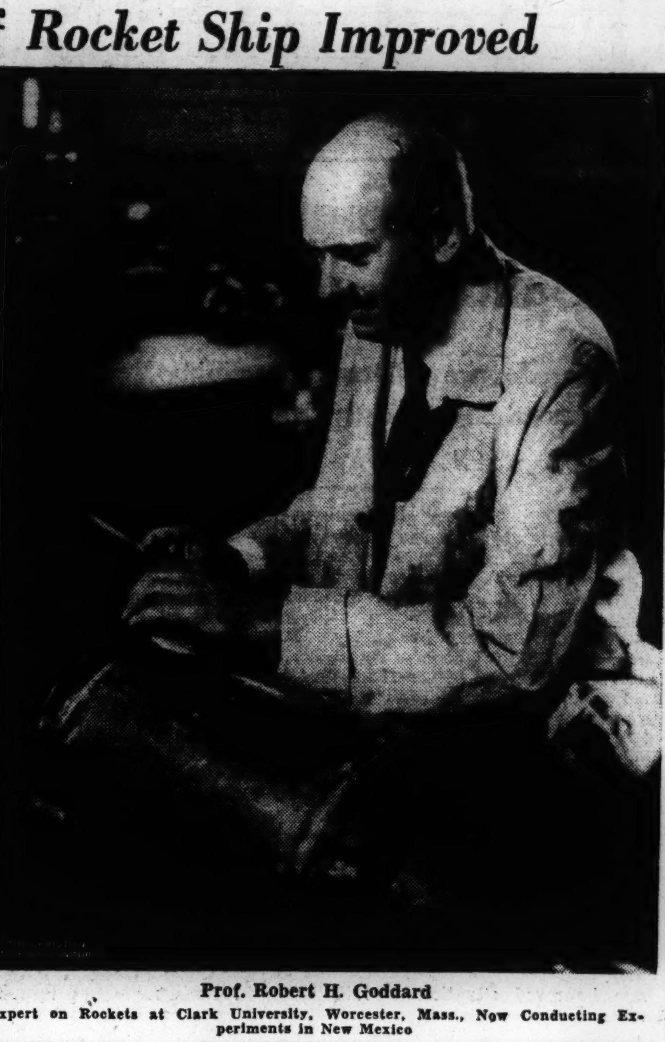
Control of Rocket Ship Improved

Goddard experimenters at work in New Mexico have device to increase range of rocket—Penetrates 50 to 100 miles above earth.

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rocket control in the past has been somewhat like the arrow of the poem which was shot into the air and came to earth one "knew not where." But now it is learned from Roswell, N. M., that Dr. Robert H. Goddard of Clark University, and his group of rocket experimenters, have perfected a new steering control for their rocket ship which operates after the fuel is exhausted. This is said to add a potential 30 per cent to the range of the long, thin rocket penetrating the air 50 to 100 miles above the earth.



Prof. Robert H. Goddard

Expert on Rockets at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., Now Conducting Experiments in New Mexico

Two years ago Dr. Goddard reported to the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, which is financing the experiments, the use of a gyro mechanism which would steer the rocket automatically as long as the fuel lasted. The latest control increases the flight by nearly one third greater distance.

For his propulsive force Dr. Goddard uses two fuels, oxygen and gasoline. Like a man-made comet these ignited fuels form a blazing roaring trail at the end of the rocket, driving it upward at a speed of several hundred miles an hour. The gyro mechanism uses this train of rushing gas for steering, the rudders directing the flight of the rocket.

Rockets Seen by Few

Dr. Goddard and his staff send up these rockets on an average of about once a month from a desert valley about 15 miles from Roswell. It looks much like the surface of the moon in the direction of which they are shooting. This little group forms practically the advance guard in the effort to pioneer what may be a new form of air transportation. At present the rocket flights are used for such practical purposes as carrying meteorological and recording instruments and to solve the mechanical problems of sending them accurately from point to point.

With few exceptions the flights of the rocket ship have been seen by very few. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Harry Guggenheim, President of the Guggenheim Foundation, have been spectators.

The natural isolation of the test site, however, provides the best "guard" for the rocket laboratory. There are no roads to it and part of the distance is through the fenced range of a rancher who owns the valley. After that the trail leads through the gates of a corral, where the cattle come up and eye the visitor, over ground without even a trail. This leads to Eden Valley, a vast shallow bowl, nearly round and many miles in diameter.

Near its center is a slender steel tower which might be mistaken for a windmill if it had the familiar fan at the top. This is the tower where the rocket tests are made. The rocket is brought here only for tests.

There is only one unusual feature about the tower. At its base lies a huge concrete block, set directly under the apex. In the concrete there is a hole the size of a man's head. At a depth of a little more than a foot this hole makes a turn in the concrete and tunnels out through one end of the block.

Watch From Dugout

The Goddard scientists call this block the "bathtub." The bath it receives is the flaming jet from the rocket on test days. When the rocket is fixed in starting position to be shot up the guide lines of the tower, the spurt of flame from its bottom passes through the "bathtub" hole. These flames travel one mile a second.

The rocket workers watch the experiments from a concrete dugout 50 feet away and have a wooden shelter 1,000 feet distant. The fuel is ignited by remote electric control. The rocket seems to stand still momentarily on a base of fire. It starts upward slowly at first with gathering speed. As it rises a telescope records its direction and altitude and a motion picture camera records the flight. The flight lasts about 30 seconds.

When the rocket starts to come down a mechanism releases a parachute which lets it gently to earth usually within a quarter to a half mile away from the tower. The tests are made usually when there is little wind to cause the parachute to drift.

Dr. Goddard has been interested in rockets from his student days in 1907, and began his experiments in 1914. Today he has a reliable "motor" and, of course, can now control the direction of flight. He has shown to the natural scientific world that his rockets can go straight up and that they can go higher than any balloon. He has reached the point where he can build rockets to reach the outer edge of the earth's gravitational field.

Labor Act Challenge Upheld

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Efforts of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization to scrutinize the incorporation of the League to Amend the National Labor Relations Act had met with a tentative block in a Supreme Court order here today. The League contends that labor's views on the question are immaterial and irrelevant, and, on this contention, Supreme Court Justice Peter Schmuck has directed the Board of Standards and Appeals of the State Labor Department to show cause on Thursday why it should not be enjoined from entertaining the views of labor spokesmen on the League's incorporation certificate, as it has announced it will do.

The Board's move in the case was based on the recently enacted law requiring its opinion upon incorporation certificates having the name of "labor," "federation of labor," "union," etc.

William J. Piccard, its Chairman, accordingly notified the League that all interested parties would be heard in a public hearing.

The League contends that this is a misinterpretation of the law since "there will not be any workingman in our organization and we are not concerned with wages and hours."

More C. I. O. Aides Arrested

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 28 (AP)—Police renewed arrests among C. I. O. organizers yesterday after more than 100 C. I. O. members seized in raids last week had been released by the courts for lack of evidence to support vagrancy charges.

John Grosch, Acting Superintendent of Police, said Bert Nelson and B. B. Jones, both of San Francisco, were arrested and held incommunicado.

"When I get the seven other leaders of the C. I. O.," he said, "I'm going to run them all out of town. There is no room in New Orleans for the C. I. O.-Communist Party.

"They sent a lot of 'beef' men here from San Francisco to agitate among the Negroes as to their rights. They are preaching that Negroes are the equals of white men and should mingle with them socially."

Three C. I. O. members have been shot and wounded and more than 100 others arrested and released since the C. I. O. drive against the American Federation of Labor started last Wednesday.

Meanwhile the National Labor Relations Board sought to settle a truckmen's strike.

Rift in C. I. O. Ranks

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—A new attack on leadership of the C. I. O. came yesterday from its powerful affiliate, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, which published an article accusing Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast leader of the C. I. O. of Communistic sympathies.

In the current issue of "Justice," semi-monthly publication of the garment workers, Thomas Laurence, Business Agent of the Los Angeles joint board of the union, accused Mr. Bridges, maritime labor leader, of revoking the charter of a union because it ousted Communist leadership.

'As a result," the article continued, "practically the whole membership of that union rebelled against such bureaucratic action and joined the A. F. of L."

Mr. Laurence said the union concerned was the Office Workers Union of San Francisco.

This is the second time "Justice" has published an attack against C. I. O. leadership. In a previous issue, John L. Lewis was accused of causing thhe failure of peace negotiations between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. in Washington.

Mr. Laurence's article also charged Labor's Nonpartisan League, political adjunct of the C. I. O., was packed by Communists and turned into a sort of "peoples front." As a result of this, he asserted, trade unionists had cooled in their enthusiasm for the League.

NLRB Rule Favors Political Freedom

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., June 28 (AP)—Employers may support union or non-union political candidates without violating the Wagner Labor Act, a Labor Board examiner ruled in effect yesterday.

Examiner George Bokat dismissed charges that the American Rolling Mill Company violated the Act by campaigning through supervisory officers in behalf of Ashland, Ky., municipal candidates with anti-union sympathies.

"The board does not forbid exercise of citizenship or liberties not in violation of the Constitutions of the United States and Kentucky," Mr. Bokat declared.

Mr. Bokat ruled following a vigorous plea from Donald Richberg, former NRA Administrator, that the charges were "flagrantly unconstitutional" ond would subject business to "intimidation by the threat of prosecution."

The examiner took under advisement the company's request for dismissal of charges that it engaged in a nation-wide conspiracy against collective bargaining and dissemination of anti-union propaganda.

Socialists Seek To End Rift In Ranks of Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—A campaign to unite and reconstruct the Socialist Party in the United States was under way here today by the Social Democratic Federation, following a meeting of its National Executive Committee.

The Socialist Party has been split for several years since the more liberal wing of the Socialist Party, retaining that title, went with Norman Thomas, and the more conservative group, took the name of the Social Democratic Federation.

The campaign calls for "uniting on a nationwide scale all who accept the principles of democratic Socialism without admixture of any brand or shade of Communism." The action was interpreted here as a conciliatory gesture to thousands of Socialists who went with Mr. Thomas on the assumption they now regret their membership in a group allegedly subject to considerable Communist influence.

The subcommittee to survey the field consists of Mayor Jasper McLevey of Bridgeport, Conn., Louis Waldman of New York, and Mrs. Sara Limbach of Pittsburgh. It will report to the Executive Committee on Sept. 17.

Virginia Trade Act Changes Few Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A so-called "fair trade" act of the 1938 General Assembly, which provides that retail merchants may not sell goods at less than cost, plus 6 per cent, has caused considerable discussion in merchandising circles here.

A check in an effort to determine whether the law might result in increased costs of living, by an executive of a large clothing department store, the manager of a drug chain, and by an executive of a grocery chain, indicated there would be no appreciable increase in the general price level.

War's Toll: Lest We Forget

By the Associated Press

The world, 24 years after the shot that started the World War, finds the problem of ending wars still unsolved.

June 28, the date when the assassination at Sarajevo of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary started armies marching and guns rumbling in 1914, finds in 1938:

War in Spain, with European Powers backing opposite sides.

War in the Far East—undeclared war, but with Japan's armies deep in Chinese territory.

Many aspects of post-war ideals of disarmament and collective security abandoned, while Nations feverishly arm as a part of their "realistic diplomacy."

The World War sent 65,000,000 men into mobilization.

It resulted in the killing of 8,543,000 soldiers.

It piled up total casualties of 37,500,000.

It toppled thrones and remade the map of the globe.

It filled many countries with widows and orphans and cripples.

It laid waste proud cities and sweet hamlets.

It cost directly, so the experts say, in the neighborhood of three hundred billion dollars.

Charlotte's Tax Collections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Record of the City Accountant's office show that the City Government has done such a good job in collecting back taxes that instead of setting aside $120,000 for the sinking fund in the coming fiscal year only $37,000 will have to be appropriated for that purpose.

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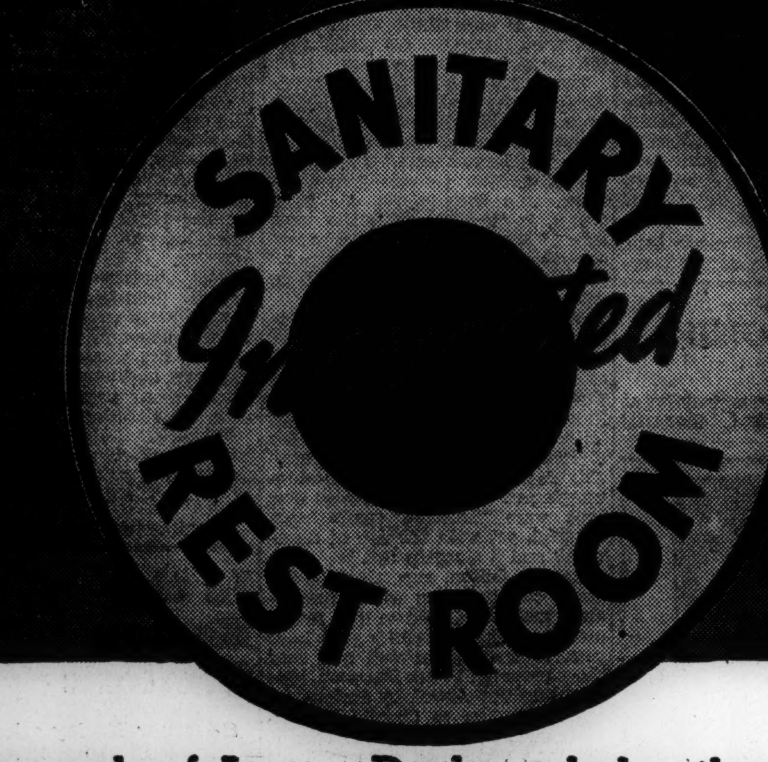

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Eton Dons Toppers and Tails to Celebrate It's Own 'Fourth'

But traditional ceremonies in British school come in June with Procession of Boats as the highlight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

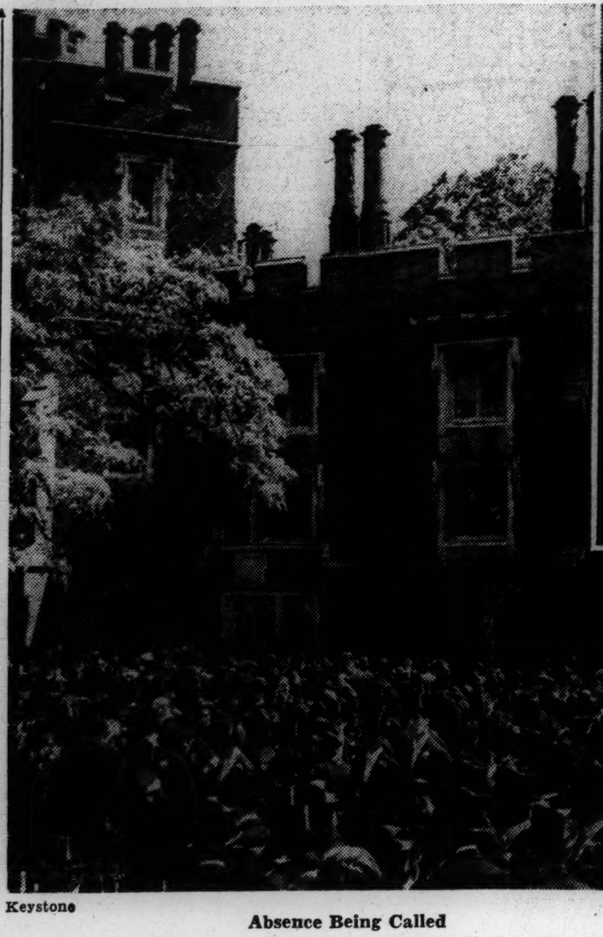
ETON, England—There are two famous Fourths—a Fourth of June and a Fourth of July. One is at Eton, the other is in America. George III had a hand in the making of both. Yet George was neither an American nor an Etonian.

This year Eton, in toppers and tails, bright sunshine and a high wind, carried out its ancient ceremonies in honor of George's birthday. There were speeches, luncheon, cricket on Upper Club, the calling of Absence, the famous Procession of Boats, and then fireworks in the gathering shadows. The ritual has been unchanged in half a century. Only in speeches and the dresses of mothers and sisters and cousins are any variations noticeable down the years. Gradually the old supremacy of the ancient languages is being undermined. Many of the 1938 orations were chosen from English authors.

The Procession of Boats can be traced back to about 1790, but it was not until the addition of Speeches in the mid-nineteenth century that the Fourth attained its present importance. This coincided with the decline of the other great Eton festival, Montem.

Montem was brought to an end by the influx of sight-seers to Eton which resulted from the opening of the Great Western Railway line to the neighboring town of Slough.

Montem was abolished in the 1840's, though much against the wish of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. It is hoped that today the motor car will not have similar effects on the Fourth.



Keystone

Absence Being Called

Part of the Traditional Ceremonies as Eton Celebrates Its Own "Fourth," June 4

Buying Buttonholes

The Etonians Wear Toppers, Tails, and Flowers in Their Buttonholes When They Celebrate Their "Fourth"

Fish Harvest

OXFORD, N. C. (AP)—Farmers of Tally Ho Township near here harvested fish in their corn rows.

Excessive rains overflowed Flat River, and as the waters receded hundreds of fish were trapped in the fields.

A half dozen farmers collected over 200 pounds of assorted fish in an afternoon.

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Quiet Reception Foreseen For Radio as Sunspots Lessen

OTTAWA, June 28 (AP)—The world may expect a comparatively quiet period for radio reception and other communication during the coming four or five years, Dr. Harlan Stetson, astronomer, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, predicted today. The number of sunspots is decreasing, he said.

Addressing the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its summer meeting here, he said that the maximum intensity of activity on the sun was apparently reached in July, 1937.

Up to that time, sunspots—volcanoes of erupting gas into which a dozen earths could be dropped—had been steadily increasing in number. As a result, shortwave radio, telegraph, and telephone communication was disrupted, brilliant displays of the northern lights increased, and magnetic compasses on ships and airplanes fluctuated widely, due to interference of radiations from the sunspots with the magnetic currents of the earth.

The sunspot cycle runs through an average period of 11 years, taking about five and one half years to proceed from maximum to minimum activity.

Extracting Radium From Ore Hastened

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 28 (CP)—The methods by which Canada's sub-Arctic deposits of radium are "coaxed" out of the pitchblende are mined on the shore of Great Bear Like near the Arctic Circle were revealed yesterday.

Marcel Pochon, Chief Chemist of the Eldorado Gold Mines, and E. J. Walli, mine engineer, described to the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its summer meeting the methods used in mining, transporting, and refining radium, cobalt, bismuth, gold, silver, radioactive lead, and nickel. According to them, the Labine Point sector, named for Gilbert Labine, its discoverer, is probably "one of the most highly mineralized spots in the earth's crust."

They referred to radium as a "coy" element, since it is difficult to extract from other minerals which occur in combination with it in the pitchblende. But the difficulties have been largely overcome by chemical methods employed in a refinery at Port Hope, Ontario.

A total of six tons of chemicals must be used to treat one ton of concentrated ore. Then follows the process devised by Marie Curie and her husband, who discovered the element, of crystallizing the material many times until all that remains is radium salt, which is packed into needles about the size of a wooden match.

Illinois Republican Wins Seat on Court

DECATUR, Ill., June 28 (AP)—Walter T. Gunn of Danville, a Republican, was elected to the Illinois Supreme Court, defeating Circuit Judge Joseph L. McLaughlin of Sullivan, who was actively backed by Democratic campaign chieftains of Gov. Henry Horner.

Mr. Gunn, who will become the second Republican among the seven justices on the Illinois high court, won 11 of 16 east central counties, polling 80,369 votes to Mr. McLaughlin's 65,686 in 812 of 820 precincts. Mr. McLaughlin's manager conceded defeat two hours after the polls closed.

The special election was called to fill the Democratic vacancy in the Third Supreme Court District caused by the passing of Justice Lott R. Herrick.

Civil Service Order Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—One of the greatest forward steps in the advancement of the merit system in the history of the United States is represented by the President's new executive order for the improvement and extension of the civil service, the National Civil Service Reform League declares in a statement just released here.

The League, for half a century the chief group working for the merit system in America, has seen many false dawns rise but acclaims this order as more constructive than even the "great extensions made by Presidents Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson."

"The plan permits a comprehensive merit system in the Federal service for the first time, and when put in full operation should go far toward establishing a real career service for the Federal Government," the statement by Robert L. Johnson, League President, says.

The League qualifies its approval, only with the reminder that Congress is not relieved of responsibility for legislation to implement the recommendations of the President's Committee on Administrative Management and to make the President's executive order permanent.

"While the new plan will necessarily entail considerably increased appropriations—probably double the present sum—" the statement insists, "it will, nevertheless, be the safest and best investment that the people can make for good government. Such expenditures will prove to be real economy, since experience has shown that the savings resulting from the elimination of the patronage system and the attraction of better personnel would far offset the added cost of administration."

The league said that the country owes a debt of gratitude to the President and to Civil Service Commissioner Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., who "since his appointment has devoted most of his energy to the adoption of this new program."

Forced Salute Is Unconstitutional If Opposed Religiously, Judge Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 28—Asserting that religious freedom is one of the foundations of American democracy, Federal Judge Albert B. Maris ruled here it was unconstitutional to require school children to salute the American flag in contravention of their religious beliefs.

The ruling, made in the case of two Minersville, Pa., children who were expelled from school, ordered their reinstatement. The children are members of a group known as Jehovah's Witnesses, whose religious precepts cause them to regard saluting a flag as a form of idolatry.

Although Judge Maris did not agree with the children or with their father that there was any idolatry or religious significance attached to saluting the flag, he declared that their conscientious belief that there was, must be taken into account and protected under the American Constitution.

"I think it is clear that the refusal of these two earnest Christian children to salute the flag cannot even remotely prejudice or imperil the safety, health, morals, or personal, or property rights of their fellows," he said.

"While I cannot agree with them, I nevertheless cannot but admit that they exhibit sincerity of conviction and devotion to principle in the face of opposition of a piece with that which brought our pioneer ancestors across the sea to seek liberty of conscience in a new land."

The decision of the District Court in a controversy which has made itself manifest in several other sections of the Country, was expected to be taken to a higher court by the Minersville school board.

It followed a hearing several weeks ago at which the two Minersville children appeared before the court, and said they had "dedicated" themselves to God, and considered homage to the flag or any other object a form of idolatry.

Judge Maris' decision was a sweeping one. It pointed out that religious freedom was the foundation of the United States, and that in the present troubled world the preservation of individual liberty "is more important than ever before." The Country's safety, it said, "surely does not depend upon the totalitarian idea of forcing all citizens into one common mold of thinking."

Tenant Farmer Reaches Goal He Has Pursued for 18 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONWAY, Ark.—An 18-year-old ambition to own his own farm has become a reality to Eph R. Palmer, tenant farmer here. With his wife and four children, he has just moved from his drab, weather-beaten tenant house into an attractive six-room bungalow on a 120-acre tract as the recipient of the first loan in Arkansas under the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase Act.

A check of $3,500 was delivered to the Palmer family personally by A. M. Rogers of Little Rock, State Director of the Farm Security Administration. Of this amount $3,000 went as payment for the farm, while $400 will be used to build a new barn. The remaining $100 of the loan will be used for repairs and redecorating work on the house.

After 18 years of farming, Mr. Palmer said he had been able to rise from a sharecropper to tenant, but "never seemed able" to secure sufficient funds with which to purchase a farm of his own. During this time, he said, he has lived on three farms, all in the same community 15 miles north of here.

He had just completed two years at Arkansas State Teachers' College here, and, by working his way through college, had the intention of becoming a county agricultural agent, when he got married. Faced with the problem of supporting a family, he said he turned to sharecropping in 1920.

Mr. Palmer farmed, taught school during the winter months and did odd jobs of carpentry in order to advance from sharecropping to tenant. Despite his rapid advancement through hard labor during the first two years of his married life, he was never able to own land, being forced to rent land each year on which to make his crop.

In deciding that Mr. Palmer should be the first in Arkansas to receive a loan under the Bankhead-Jones program, FSA officials pointed out that he had made considerable progress in recent years, even though he had been faced with numerous handicaps.

He managed to accumulate nine cows, five heifers, a good wagon, ample farming tools, two horses, nine sows, a flock of 90 pure bred White Leghorn hens and household goods, including a washing machine and a radio.

Both Mr. Palmer and his wife are natives of the community in which they have been "given a new lease on life" through the aid of the $3,500 loan. Their oldest son, now 17 years old, has just completed his freshman year at Arkansas State Teachers' College here, while their two other boys attend grade schools here. The youngest child, a girl, is too young to enter school as yet.

Farming Program

In planning out his farming program on his new farm, Mr. Palmer said he plans to cultivate this year 15 acres of cotton, 12 acres of corn, 6 of grain sorghum, and 4 of peanuts. He will place 10 acres in lespedeza for his meadow and 5 acres in cowpeas for hay. Nearly 40 acres of the 120-acre tract are in timber, affording additional pasture for grazing of livestock.

That Mrs. Palmer will follow a liberal "live-at-home" program is shown by her plans for stocking her pantry this summer with sufficient meats, vegetables, and fruits to last during the winter and spring months. She plans to preserve at least 840 quarts of food from her garden. She cans with an individual-sized steam pressure cooker.

With her flock of chickens she says she is able to send four cases of eggs weekly to market here. Funds realized from her egg sales are sufficient to take care of the family budget for food during the year.

Under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Act, Mr. Palmer's payments, to extend over a period of 40 years, will fall due annually, but the amount due each year will be determined by a scale based on normal yield and prices for his principal crops.

Payments Lowered

During years when the normal yield or prices for crops are cut, payments, under this plan, will be lowered. Larger than average payments, however, will be required when larger yields, or better than average prices, swell the family purse.

The loan is made at 3 per cent interest and ordinarily will probably extend over the entire 40 years, but, should the borrower desire to pay off the entire indebtedness, he may do so at the end of five years.

During an average year, Mr. Palmer's loan of $3,500 will require that he pay $149 amortized payment, besides $30 in taxes and insurance. In comparing this with the previous scale of living, Mr. Palmer said he paid $100 last year in cash rent for his land. He said he expected his cows and chickens to furnish living expenses for the family, allowing all farm income, or nearly all of it, to go for payments on the loan and necessary improvements on the farm. He indicated that he expected his cotton crop to take care of the amortization payments.

The Palmer family was one of seven families selected in Faulkner County to participate in the loan program this year out of the 168 tenant families that made applications for the loans.

Reform Groups Hail Civil Service Extension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—A chorus of praise from reformers has greeted President Roosevelt's sweeping series of executive orders of last week, putting more than 100,000 Federal workers under civil service and incorporating far-reaching changes in the whole personnel system.

The National Civil Service Reform League hailed the move "as one of the greatest forward steps in the advancement of the merit system in the country since the adoption of the original Civil Service Act of 1883," and continued:

"In promulgating these new civil service rules the President has gone about as far in extending the merit system as existing law permits. The new order is more comprehensive than the great extensions made by Presidents Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson."

Action Is Praised

The National Federation of Federal Employees characterized the move as "a long important step toward placing Federal employment wholly on a merit basis and in improving Federal personnel administration. . . . A significant milestone along the road which leads to our ultimate goal, namely, a Federal service based wholly and solidly and unshakably on the merit system."

The National League of Women Voters telegraphed their appreciation to Mr. Roosevelt, declaring in part:

"The extension of the merit system and the improvement in personnel administration thus made possible should largely correct defects in the present system and give impetus to enactment of legislation still required."

Charles I. Stengle, President of the American Federation of Government Employees, lauded the step, as did Jacob Baker, President of the United Federal Workers of America, who said in part:

"The President has justified the faith of supporters of the reorganization bill by making possible the extension of civil service to more than 100,000 Federal employees."

Answering the charge that the new move is politically motivated to place present Democratic incumbents permanently under the civil service, Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., the Commission's minority Republican member, pointed out that the important factor is to bring the positions, not the incumbents, under permanent civil service status, and that incompetent incumbents will lose their jobs as a result of the examinations prescribed.

Reform and the Press

Washington newspapers, which are read by tens of thousands of Government workers, have continued to headline the news, but reformers are disappointed at the lack of space given outside. It argues ill for the permanence of the reform, they assert, if newspapers do not mention it. Some cite the failure to feature the big improvement as an apathy which has bogged down reform efforts in America for 70 years, as contrasted to British practice.

The measure affects two categories of jobs. The first includes 71,000 in permanent agencies paid by emergency funds, whose incumbents will all be brought under civil service on passing examinations, the final action to take effect by next February.

In addition, 48,000 more jobs, now exempt from competitive examination, must be re-investigated by the Civil Service Commission to determine which of them may practically be placed under competitive requirements. Thus a total of 130,000 jobs are immediately affected, but the commission does not estimate more than 100,000 or so to be ultimately included.

633,000 Under Civil Service

This would increase the present 533,000 civil servce jobs to 633,000 and still leave about 180,000 jobs on the patronage pie counter. The latter 180,000 have all been exempted from civil service and specifically put on the patronage pie counter by Congress. The new order will put under civil service every job and position over which the President has control.

Almost as important as the number affected are the far-reaching changes set up within the civil service machinery itself.

The new legislation sets up competitive promotion procedure; a drastically revamped examination method, and authorizes creation of appeals machinery among other changes. For example, before February, every Department and independent agency will be equipped with its own separate personnel division, headed by a competitively chosen director, or the present acting director.

One of the big new steps is the requirement that the Civil Service Commission institute a system of competitive promotion examinations, and establish from them a separate register or "pool" of eligibles of those now in Government service. In filling a job, preference will be given to the ambitious workers who have taken these examinations and passed them with credit.

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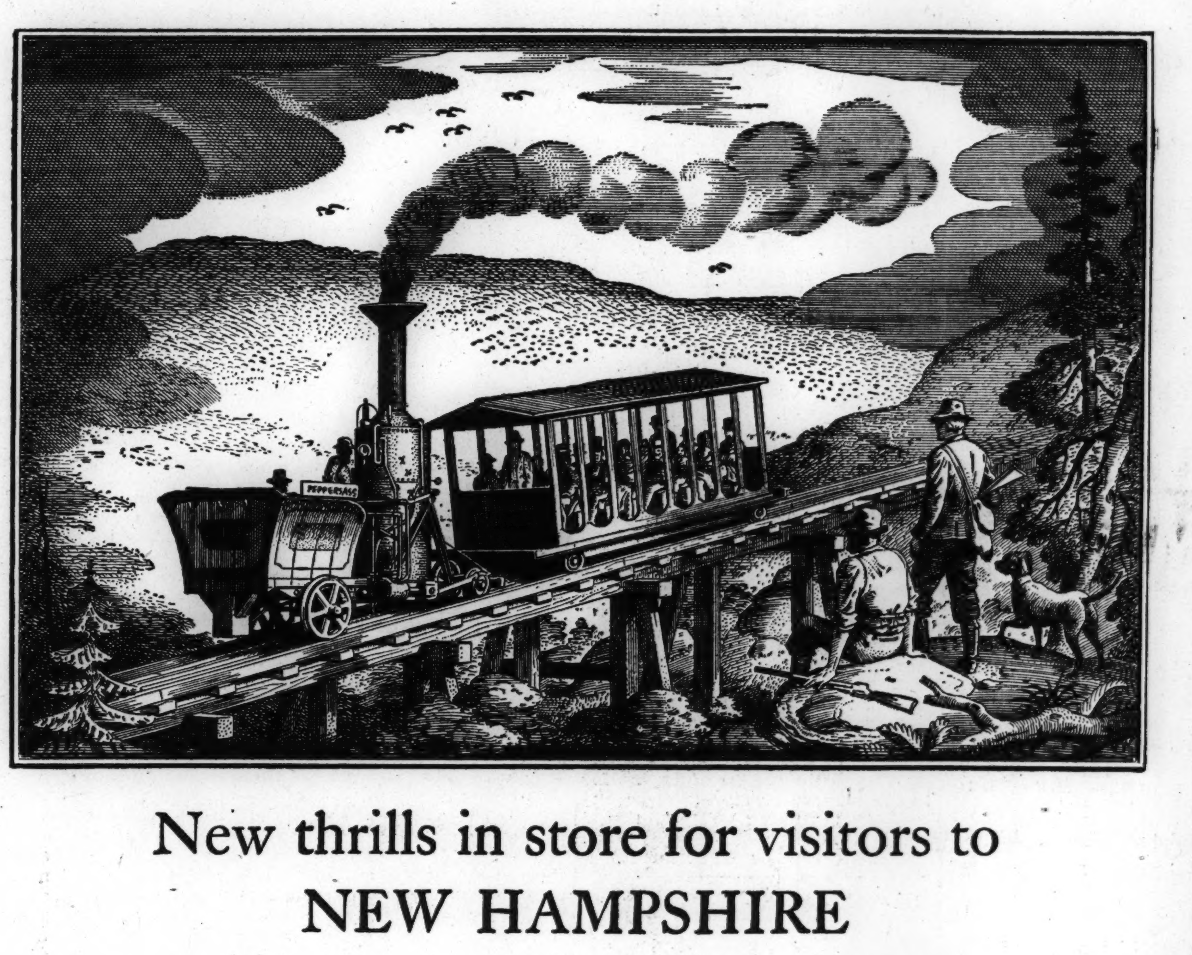
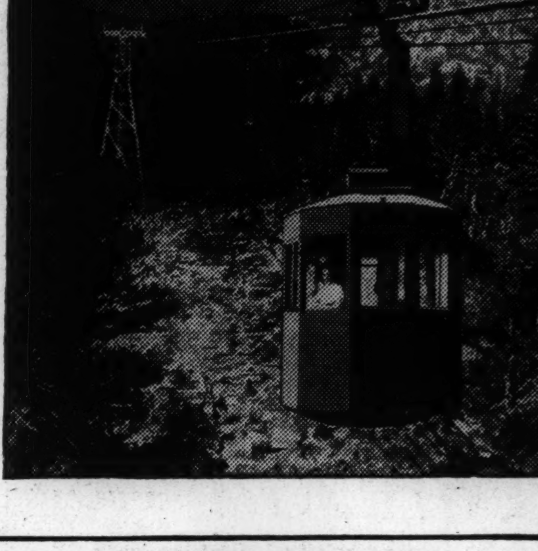


New thrills in store for visitors to
NEW HAMPSHIRE

SIXTY-NINE years ago a strange-looking locomotive puffed up the slopes of Mt. Washington. It marked the inaugural trip of the Mount Washington Railway. Since that day more than half a million men, women and children have made this scenic trip with never a passenger fatality to mar the record. Today, with modern equipment, the ascent to the top of New England's highest peak over this pioneer route is steadily growing in popularity.

Now New Hampshire offers another thrill. America's first aerial passenger tramway will whisk you from Franconia Notch to the top of Cannon Mountain in seven and one-half minutes. In a journey of slightly over a mile you will have ascended vertically more than two thousand feet. At the summit you will find a recreational center with sandwich counter and sun-deck where you may relax as you survey the vast panorama of peaks and valleys. Miles of wooded mountain trails lead off to tempt further exploration. And in winter you will find this magic carpet ready to lift you to the summit of ski trails for novice or expert.

Indeed New Hampshire is to be congratulated on this project which will prove an important addition to her long list of recreational attractions.



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Kiwanians Seek Opportunities For Youth in Alert Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28—Economic democracy, and especially the opening of opportunities for youth, is the theme recurring in many addresses as Kiwanis International opens its twenty-second annual convention here.

Rural youth activities; vocational guidance; open forum meetings; civic activities to promote Government that will solve economic problems and so forestall dictatorship—these are among proposals advanced.

"The world is facing a period in which the privileges and rights of democracy are definitely threatened," Robert J. Prittie, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, told 5,000 delegates. "The United States and Canada must be aroused to the necessity for action in protecting our institutions which are based on the freedom of individual expression," warned Mr. Prittie, who is Chairman of a Canadian Public Affairs Committee for Kiwanis International.

This committee recommended for 1938-39 the fullest use of open forum meetings, and with the aid of newspapers and the radio, to disseminate information to combat destructive influences. "Newspapers are still the most potent agency in a democratic nation," he said.

"We hear much talk of the freedom of the press, freedom in education and freedom in religion! We will be well advised, however, to understand the implications of these terms. This freedom of expression is ours only to the extent we ourselves give proper effect to it," Mr. Prittie declared.

A five-point program for the Dominion of Canada includes educating Canadian youth in respect for established law and order, comprehensive community surveys to study municipal government, especially in relation to sources of revenue and expenditures, safety programs, securing retention of all educational facilities for Canadian youth, and fostering international good will.

Over 753 clubs in Kiwanis towns are now engaged in vocational conferences, personal aptitude tests, find-yourself campaigns, sponsoring of vocational key clubs, operation of employment bureaus, and providing guidance literature for the schools and libraries.

There are also 1,428 clubs which are giving assistance in general educational activities, according to Zura M. Walter, of Wyoming, Ohio, vocational guidance chairman. This includes raising scholarship and loan funds, supporting legislation for equalization of school taxation, improving school buildings, furnishing new equipment, sponsoring the building of new schools, and holding spelling, oratorical, and essay contests.

A 1938-39 agricultural program to be adopted by 2,000 Kiwanis clubs in the United States and Canada was proposed by I. Lynn Thurston of Rushville, Ind., chairman of the agricultural committee. It would encourage rural youth activities, with Kiwanians assisting young farm people financially to carry on farm projects. The next 12 months will also see Kiwanians advocating diversified agriculture, developing soil erosion projects, promoting vocational agriculture in high schools and the bringing together of town and country groups for co-operative study of urban and rural problems. At present there are 1,219 Kiwanis clubs engaged in urban-rural relations, the agricultural leader stated.

More effective participation of the Kiwanians of the United States in public affairs and activities was proposed by the Public Affairs Committee.

"Social, economic and governmental questions challenge Kiwanians to study their significance, and, on the basis of information, to exert a concrete influence in their solution," L. M. Feeger, Richmond, Ind., editor of the Palladium and Sun-Telegram and chairman of the committee, reported.

Americans were urged to use their power of self-government to prevent the concentration of economic power in a handful of corporation rulers. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, declared that democratic processes are negatived when a few hundred individuals wield a dominant economic power.

"Mere political liberty," he said, "becomes a meaningless, hollow phrase if a few corporations control the wealth of the nation, dictate its economic policies, and highhandedly rule our lives.

"Political liberty carries with it the power to make men elected to public office responsible to the masses of the people."

World democracy is menaced "not only by the example and propaganda of totalitarian states, but by certain deep-seated tendencies in the democratic countries themselves," William F. Osborne, Professor of French Language and Literature at the University of Manitoba, Canada, told the convention.

"Democracy is the key to civilization," he said. "The threat to countries that still practice freedom is caused by the decline of respect for parliamentary or representative institutions. 'Playing politics' in both national and international fields has bedeviled popular Government."

Seven Indicted In Davey Case

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 28 (AP)—A special grand jury late yesterday indicted seven persons, including three important aids of Gov. Martin L. Davey, on charges of violating civil service laws in soliciting contributions from State employees for the Governor's third-term campaign fund.

Those indicted included Governor Davey's Finance Director, M. Ray Allison, and his campaign fund treasurer, J. Freer Bittinger, former House Speaker.

Others indicted were Thomas E. Dye, Assistant State Purchasing Agent; Daniel S. Earhart, tax commission employee; J. L. Kennedy, Supervisor of the State Capitol; Frank W. Mowery, Superintendent of the State Office Building, on three counts, and Charles O. Wilson, examiner in the gasoline tax division.

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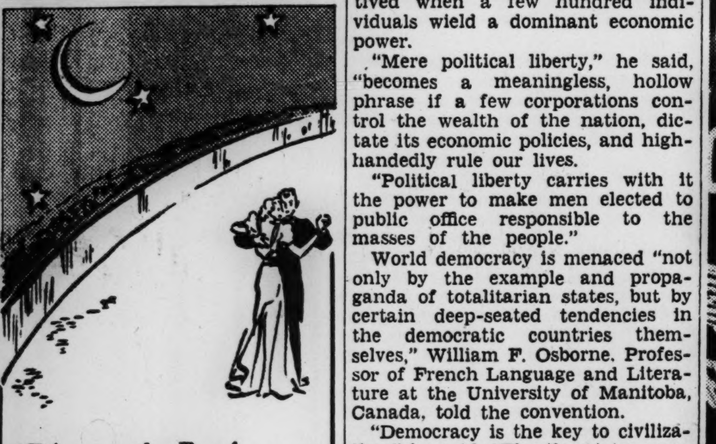

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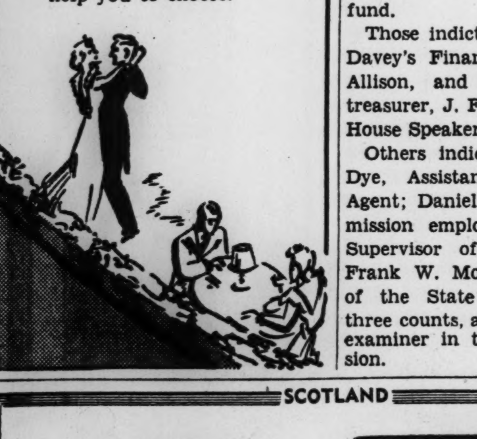

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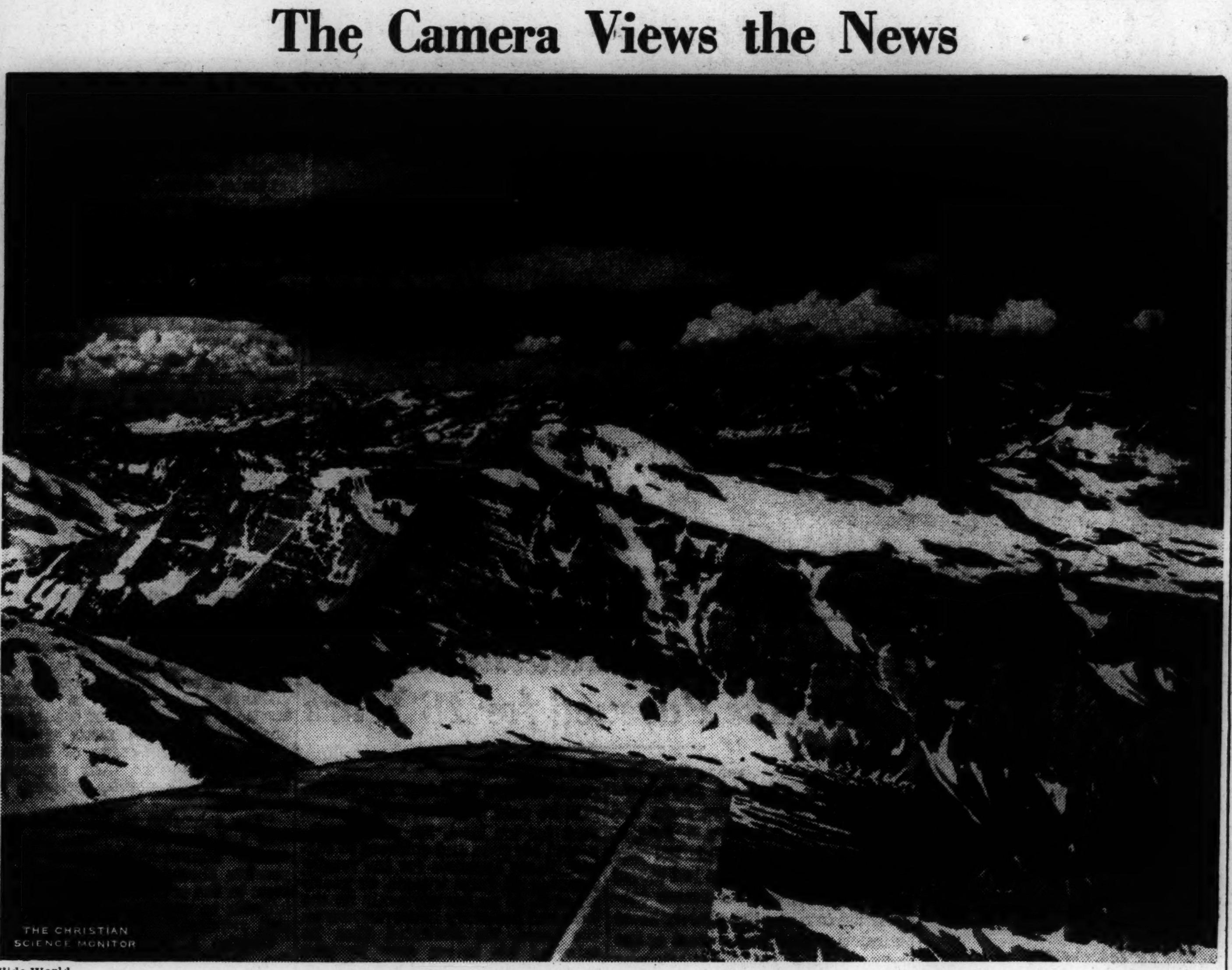
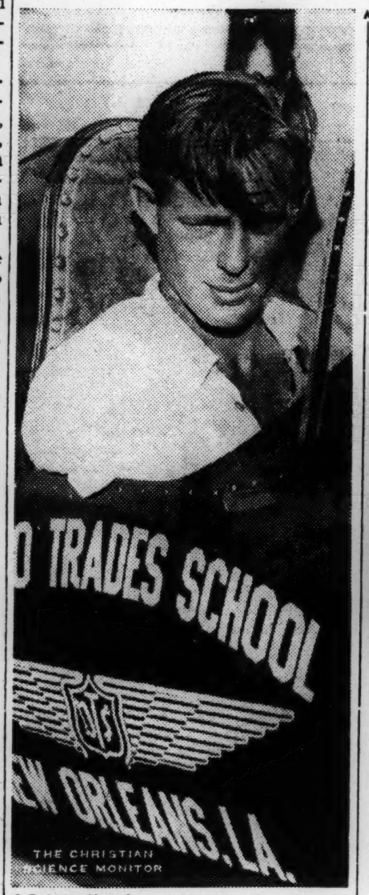


Wide World

Above the Canadian Border of Montana

The attractive area around Mt. McKinley and the Continental Divide is shown in this aerial picture taken by a Wide World photographer. He was flying at an elevation of 14,000 feet with a party of Government and aviation officials inaugurating Western Air Express service to Glacier National Park. It is the first time the section has been photographed from the air.



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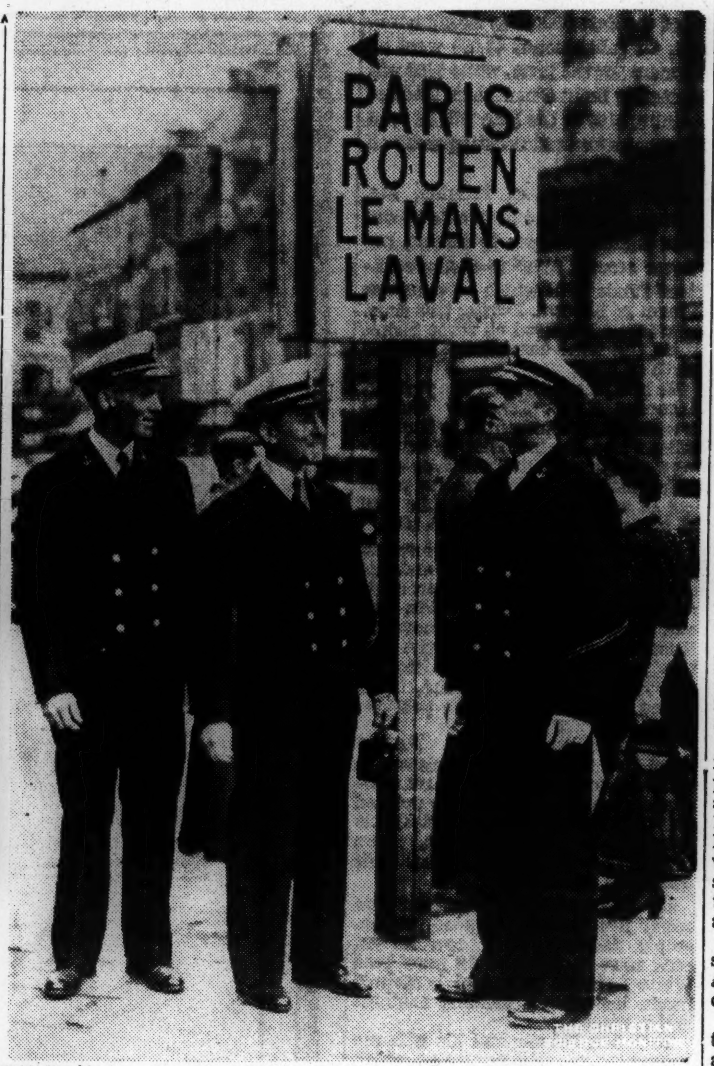
207 Miles an Hour

Clarence McArthur, in a plane built by aviation students at a Louisiana trade school, set a record in the light-plane class.



Wide World

Cadet Trio on Way to See Paris

Five hundred United States midshipmen from Annapolis are making their annual training cruise on the battleships New York, Texas, and Wyoming. The three shown are examining a signpost pointing the direction to Paris, the objective of their brief visit to France.

Academic Freedom Survey Is Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Seeking to define the trend of public opinion on civil liberties, the Committee on Academic Freedom of the National Education Association has asked teachers attending the Association's 76th annual convention to aid it in preparing a suitable "opinionnaire" which will be sent later to educators and laymen.

The tentative "academic freedom survey" plan calls for an expression of opinion on seven cases in which the rights of teachers or students to liberty of action or expression either was questioned or violated.

Henry L. Smith, Dean of the School of Education, Indiana University, is Chairman of the Academic Freedom group, which includes William H. Kilpatrick, Greta Oppe, Rena Rockwell, and Ruth West.

British Probe Ship Sinkings

(Continued from Page 1)

feet and have machine-gunned ships as well as bombing them.

The British ships affected divide themselves into three classes—those which are attracted to trade by the present high prices, those which are carrying on clandestine traffic in contraband under cloak of the international control system, and those which are engaged in entirely legitimate trade, such as bringing fruit to England in exchange for harmless goods.

In the first two categories many of the ships which have been bombed are stated to have only recently acquired British nationality, the actual owners being usually foreign—not infrequently Spanish—as well as a majority of their crews.

Meanwhile, it is denied here that the Loyalist Government actually threatened to attack Italian ports as reprisal for the Insurgent bombing of open towns. What the Loyalists, however, are reported to have done was to warn the British Government that they might have to retaliate. As the Loyalist regime did not want to follow General Franco's example and kill Spanish noncombatants, it intimated it might bomb non-Spanish ships in harbors. The British pointed out that this was almost certain to bring overwhelming response from Germany and Italy as in the case of the Deutschland.

The suggestion has been made that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain should ask Premier Mussolini to use his good offices to end indiscriminate bombing. It is reliably understood, however, that this course, though considered, has not yet been adopted. It was felt it might put the Duce in an awkward position if the ultimate responsibility for the bombing lay with Berlin, for instance, and still more so if he had to say no. The latter eventuality would have had obvious repercussions on Anglo-Italian relations.

It is also pointed out that it would be somewhat undignified for the British Premier to ask Signor Mussolini's help as a favor when the British Government was unable or unwilling to obtain compliance on its own account. An unsolicited offer from the Duce would not, of course, have met the same objection.

In the midst of these difficulties the Non-Intervention Committee is meeting to consider the knotty problem of who is to pay for getting the foreign "volunteers" out of the Spanish war.

The cost is variously estimated, ranging from £1,750,000 to more than £2,000,000.

A major difficulty is the objection of Soviet Russia to being asked to pay a part of the cost of sending home the German and Italian "volunteers" which have been aiding General Franco.

Loyalists Agree to Inquiry

BARCELONA, June 28 (AP)—The Spanish Government yesterday published a note to Great Britain approving the establishment of a Neutral Commission to investigate air raids on unfortified Spanish cities.

Denouncing aerial attacks on civilian populations as "mass slaughter," the note asserted "whatever else the continuation of aerial aggressions may require will be based on this consideration."

This declaration implied a pledge not to retaliate with raids on defenseless Insurgent towns but hinted at possible reprisals against other unspecified regions.

The note charged that "German and Italian aviation has felt itself free to extend its terroristic and destructive action against the civil population" despite the Spanish Government's abstention from such attacks.

Expressing gratitude at diplomatic efforts to halt the raids, however, the Government made it plain that any plans for reprisals would be held in abeyance pending a trial of plans of the Neutral Commission.

[Reports on Saturday said Government Spain was considering retaliatory raids on "foreign countries sharing responsibility" for the attacks on unprotected Government towns. This plan has subsequently been discounted].

"The Spanish Government hails the creation of the investigating committee and declares itself in accord with its composition and aims and assures it the immediate support of its most determined and loyal co-operation," the note said.

The British Minister submitted the note announcing the formation of the Neutral Commission comprising a Briton, Swede, and a Norwegian, whose headquarters will be Toulouse. The Committee expected to begin work this week.

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Federal Fund Next Big Step, Educators Feel

(Continued from Page 1)

overcome what has been one of the basic ideas of American government—the local control of education," he said.

Path of Democracy

Conditions are not perfect, but ideals controlling and governing education in the United States are more widely and universally accepted today than ever before, Senator Thomas declared.

"Education is the path democracy treads," he continued. "Equality of early educational opportunity offers democracy's greatest chance."

Hewing to the chief theme of the convention—"the responsibility of education in building world citizenship"—Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president-emeritus of Mt. Holyoke College, advised teachers to avoid shallow nationalism, but to strive to make America first in moral leadership.

"The world will never be saved by formula," she said. "The signing of pacts, the forming of organizations are not effective in themselves alone. In order to endure the strain of human passions, they must have within them the power of thought to solve human problems, the power of the spirit to inspire right human attitudes."

World citizenship, world understanding, and world mindedness are a necessity if civilization is to endure, Dr. Woolley declared.

"It is the internationally-minded teacher who makes the internationally-minded pupil," she added.

Democracy "Symbol"

The fate of democracy lies in the hands of politicians, the press, and teachers, James Marshall, President of the New York City Board of Education, told a conference called this morning to consider the development of youth in promoting world citizenship. Among this group, teachers were best placed to adopt a long-range view, and those who instructed in the social sciences had a particularly favorable position to assume leadership, he said.

"Democracy is a symbol for a way of life and for an attitude toward life," Mr. Marshall continued. "It requires belief in the essential goodness of man and the essential competence of man. With such a belief, we can trust men to say and print what they think."

Speaking on the same program, George Hjelte, Superintendent of Playground and Recreation for Los Angeles, urged cultivation of recreation as an effective method of educating for world citizenship.

"Sympathy with the people of other lands and a capacity for co-operating with them in worthy human endeavors are characteristic of the world citizen," he said. "Recreation fosters these qualities, because so many recreational and leisure pursuits are universal in their appeal and furnish a basis for common understanding. In drama, sports, arts, and handicrafts, the people of the world are becoming more independent than in any other field of human interest."

Later Dr. Goodwin Watson, Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, sponsor of an attack yesterday upon the American Legion, gave forthright praise of Soviet Russia and denounced the Governments of America, England, and France as democracies so insincere that they were in reality plutocracies.

Radio in Education

Radio in education had a prominent position on the schedule today as delegates crowded the Center Theater to view the latest developments in that method of instruction. They heard Dr. James R. Angell, Educational Counselor of the National Broadcasting Company, declare, "radio can stimulate powers of observation and thinking; and by securing the listener's active co-operation, it can actually teach simple techinques."

Under the direction of Dr. Caroline Woodruff, Association President, the first business session of the representative assembly opened this morning to nominate officers and hear reports.

Women's Rise in Public Life Shown at Glasgow Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—The extent to which women are more and more stepping into public life is strikingly shown at the Women's Pavilion in the Empire Exhibition here.

Some of the exhibits at Glasgow preserve the older tradition — the displays of rugs, toys, and handicrafts sent by the women of Australia and New Zealand; the demonstration of scone-making, presented by the Scottish women and watched with great interest during the royal visit by Queen Elizabeth, who herself knows a good deal about making scones.

But everywhere in the Pavilion evidence is found of the success women are having in business and trade.

Lady Hart-Dyke of Lullingstone is there with an exhibit of silkworms and of silk—similar to that which she supplied for many of the gowns of last year's Coronation. Members of the Women's Gas Council are actively showing the uses of this product. The National Council of Women of Great Britain provides a descriptive plaque making plain the progress that women are achieving as they step out of domesticity and embark upon the adventure of wage-earning.

Possibly the most spectacular among all the exhibits is that provided by the Women's Electrical Association—a working model, impressive in proportions, which demonstrates the manner in which electricity comes to the home from waterfall or coal mine, over the grid lines which span the country.

Miss Caroline Haslett, founder and chairman of the Electrical Association, herself designed the model, with its distant mountains, waterfall, mine, village, power station, intending it specially to amuse and interest children, since, she says, there is nothing like an interesting exhibit for bringing home the right and happy way of living, and education cannot begin too early.

Women of the Electrical Association have been holding a conference in the Women's Pavilion. It was addressed by a woman M. P., a woman representative of local government, a woman architect, a woman engineer, a woman dietitian and a woman home-maker, and presided over by Bailie (Councillor) Jean Roberts.

WPA Leaders and Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to comment: "Both the speech and the action indicate that election time is around again."

David Lasser, head of the Workers' Alliance which claims 200,000 WPA workers as members, is a frequent petitioner at WPA headquarters here but usually Mr. Hopkins has described his demands as too extravagant. Yesterday, Mr. Williams played up to the group, predicting that the music, art, and writing projects, subject of their conference, will be a government activity for a long time to come, and expressing the hope that the Alliance will grow.

"There may be lapses, but I have got a conviction that the American people have tasted blood here," he declared. "The men who stand for this sort of thing are the men you are going to send to the elections," he told them.

Commending the President's speech, Mr. Williams declared, "I don't need to tell you. You know your friends very well. Just judge the folk who come and ask for your support by the crowd they run with."

He went on: "There are some folks with the curious notion that Hopkins and I want to keep people on relief. On the contrary, we feel that the industrial structure should be made to work so that it will include everybody. Many are discouraged. The more it gets perfected, the more it needs fewer hands to make it go. That is the thing that frightens you.

"The other day the chap who cuts my hair said, 'If they would just let the President alone, he would get this thin straightened out.' And there would have been many things straightened out if he had received the support that he should have received.

Keep Friends in Power

"It is going to take time and it is going to require an awful lot of stick-to-itiveness. But I believe we can the organs of public opinion who work out this problem.'

"We've got to stick together. We've got to keep our friends in power."

The wage increases for southern WPA workers, announced yesterday, Mr. Williams said gave him one of the "greatest thrills of my whole life."

"We have never paid anything like the prevailing wages in this country on WPA," he said. "There are people in America who control make it impossible for us to go as far as we would like to go."

New Dealers Silent

The Williams speech had immediate effect on the conference, attended chiefly by white collar workers from the Eastern States. Protests were turned into praise. Mr. Lasser said he was certain the WPA heads were the friends of his organization.

The reaction on Capitol Hill was different. New Dealers were generally silent while Senator William H. King, of Utah and Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, Conservative Democrats, attacked the remarks as highly improper and demanded investigation by the Congressional Campaign Investigating Committees to determine whether any coercion of intimidation was involved.

New York Teaches 1,250,000 Pupils

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Vastness, a chief characteristic of New York City's public school system, is emphasized in a combination report and invitation distributed to teachers attending the convention of the National Education Association here this week.

"It would take five days and five nights for all of New York City's school children to march by a given point," the publication, entitled "All the Children Welcome All the Teachers," says.

Twenty thousand copies of the booklet were prepared to describe, largely by means of photographs, equipment and methods employed in an educational plant operated by 40,000 teachers for the benefit of 1,250,000 New York City school pupils.

Barcelona Bombed Again

BARCELONA, June 28 (AP)—Insurgent air raiders bombed Barcelona today—one day after the Spanish Government had accepted Great Britain's plan for a Neutral Commission to investigate bombings of Spanish cities.

It was the first air raid since June 22 on this city, temporarily Capital of Government Spain.

The planes flew over at a high altitude, dropping their bombs on the outskirts. There were no reports of victims or damage.

Duce and Staff Confer

ROME, June 28 (AP)—Premier Mussolini acted on Spanish Government threats of retaliatory bombings by calling in two of Italy's foremost fighting men yesterday for a conference "of a military character."

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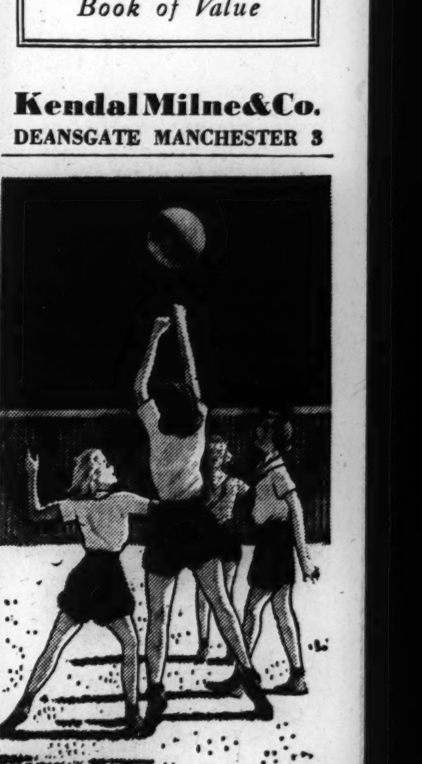

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Anschluss: Austria Ponders Effects

Disillusionment shown in Vienna with failure of benefits expected under absorption by Reich.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Weather means much to Vienna and the Viennese. Not three weeks ago, I saw this city in drizzle and cold, and it looked despondent, corresponding to the stories which many of its residents tell of the amazing things which have happened here since the 99 per cent plebiscite. Today, the sun is shining beautifully, and people are out, either in the Strandbäder, the Stadtpark, or Cobenzl, as usual.

But this latter picture does not describe the state of feeling in this city just now. Disillusionment and uncertainty are the notes struck today. The free soup kitchens and the joys of the period between the march-in and the plebiscite have given way in certain districts, as in the workers' district of Floridsdorf, to complaints about food. The Austrian workers felt themselves insulted by words in a speech of Field Marshal Hermann Göring in which he mentioned that Gemütlichkeit (geniality) was not laziness and that the Gemütlichkeit was more in place after the day's work was done.

Prussian Tempo Unfamiliar

There continues also dissatisfaction among the Austrian National Socialists who expected that they would have received the best posts under the new regime and many of whom undoubtedly imagined also that Anschluss would result in the Reich leaders simply preparing the way for the Austrians themselves to rule their own country. Herr Josef Bürckel, the Gauleiter or district leader, is today master of Vienna and it is no secret that no small part of his duty is to establish order within the ranks of the local National Socialists themselves.

The difference in temperament and outlook between the North German and the Viennese also helps to increase any friction there may be. Prussian tempo is a quality which the Viennese have yet to learn.

For the first few weeks, bewilderment was undoubtedly the outstanding feeling after the first extravagant enthusiasm had faded. The mass of the people in such circumstances is, temporarily at any rate, mainly affected by superficial things. In this case it was the change from the Austrian schilling to the reichsmark.

It seemed easy to convert marks into schillings, since the rate of the reichsmark was 1.50 schillings, all one did was to add 50 groschen to the price, quoted in marks. But when the opposite transaction was necessary, even trained mathematicians furrowed their brows when, for instance, 200 schillings worked out at 133.33 reichsmarks. Even after one had agreed as to what should be done about the recurring decimal, the difficulty was not over. Generally, the purchaser had a medley of Austrian and German coins or paper money, so that in the end he might in despair open his purse and tell the shopkeeper, "Just help yourself. That'll be quicker!"

Problem of Change

The following incident is vouched for by a friend of the writer. At a village fair, a farmer fancied a pair of Tirolese leather shorts, priced 29.50 Reichsmarks. He wished to pay with a note of 50 schillings (33.33 Reichsmarks) and would have received 3.83 Reichsmarks change. The stall keeper being short of change at the moment proposed that he should give a five mark piece and the farmer make up the difference of 1.17 Reichsmarks. The latter took out a two mark piece, but then remembered that there would still be 83 pfennig due to him. And as he saw no hope of getting this, he refused to carry on the transaction.

A looker-on offered to assist by buying a tie, and things might have been arranged had not a previous customer standing by and waiting for his change, suddenly put forward his claim. Matters were finally settled, but in an unexpected way. The farmer's wife appeared, saw what was happening and persuaded her husband that she needed a richly embroidered cloth costing 60 schillings (40 Reichsmarks). He surrendered his 50 schilling note. She added 10 schillings and the matter was settled. But the farmer is still waiting for his shorts.

Naturally there was quite a commotion on the trolley cars and busses, where both currencies were valid for some weeks. The opportunity for the Viennese conductors to give vent to some native wit was too good to be missed. But with humor and patience things were arranged. The likeness between an Austrian two-schilling piece and a five-mark piece also led to some confusion. Some confusion also threatened in the public telephone boxes over smaller coins, but the quick conversion into 10-pfennig slots settled this matter.

Shift in Values

Beggars and street singers were quick to realize that the one-pfennig or two-pfennig coins which they now received were one and a half times the one and two-groschen pieces given formerly.

This increase in the value of Austrian money may have helped for a short while but it is already clear that prices are rising and that it will not be long before what formerly cost a schilling will now cost a mark. Whether wages will rise accordingly is, of course, an important social question but it cannot be answered at the moment.

In the cafés, one notices a significant change. The censorship of newspapers has meant that the reading matter of the average Viennese has been greatly reduced. His, or better, her club (for the Viennese women particularly frequent the cafés) will, henceforth, be much less interesting than formerly. These cafés are also much less full than they formerly were because of the absence of the Jews, most of whom remain at home as much as possible nowadays.

The great upheaval in Vienna's business affairs due to the aryanization of so many concerns—everywhere, one sees "Aryan business" pasted up on shop windows—has undoubtedly been a financial blow, the effects of which will probably not be properly assessable for some time to come. But that it means a great loss, nobody denies.

The Viennese are also much concerned because they feel that their wonderful city with its great traditions is destined to suffer at the expense not only of German but of other Austrian cities, which are to be encouraged by the National Socialists. In this connection, Linz, the capital of Upper Austria, is expected to be highly favored.

The hotels here are nowadays very full but with a different kind of visitor from former days. Then, it was an international public, containing many American and British visitors. Today, the majority are Reich Germans, many of them here to do business.

Today, Vienna is filled with people wearing swastikas. These people may be clearly divided into at least two groups—those who were formerly National Socialists, in secret, and those, by far the greater majority, who wear these signs for safety's sake, as they privately confess.

Heifetz Ignored; Vienna Occupied

By the Associated Press

Hollywood, Calif.

It happened to Jascha Heifetz, violinist, in Budapest, Hungary, one night last March.

"When I went out on the stage and started to play," he recounted, "I noticed the audience wasn't paying any attention to me. The people out there were talking to each other in great excitement.

"I found out later that many in the hall were Viennese, or had business or political interests which were of a great deal more concern to them at the moment than any violin playing."

It was the night German troops occupied Vienna.

Sudeten Germans inclined to seek assurances against being submerged if Reich gains strong control.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 28—Describing as "absurd and foolish" such rumors as those declaring that Vienna has become so disturbed that prominent National Socialist officials have had to go there to quiet the situation, the German press today launched a vigorous campaign against "audacious" international press reports.

The tirade, obviously officially inspired, charges that Austria has been made a "new happy hunting ground for the sensation-loving world press."

But today's comment here does not help the average German allay suspicions long entertained that all is not well in Vienna, not simply that Jews are persecuted, but also that serious differences exist among the National Socialists there regarding the apportionment of positions they hoped to receive as compensation for supporting National Socialism in its earlier days.

The absorption of Austria naturally meant the incorporation of one government machine in another, and resulted in Vienna ceasing to be an independent Capital, so there have been few public posts to be distributed.

These differences concern official circles here, not so much as likely to imperil Austria's relations to Germany, but because of the possible reaction among the Sudeten Germans of Czechoslovakia.

Negotiations between the Czech Government and the Sudeten German leaders of the latter's party constantly waver between an understanding with Prague with or without Berlin's agreement.

Is the Sudeten German area to become merely a province of Berlin directed by Hans Krebs whom Reichsführer Hitler recently made "Gauleiter," or district leader, without apportioning him a district? Or is it to remain an area with a large measure of self-government within the Czech Republic?

Events in Austria since the plebiscite of April 10 cannot, it is true, be said to have affected the general outlook of the average Sudeten German, but it has caused his leaders to think seriously as to their personal position should their area become part of Greater Germany.

Textile Official Tells Job Needs of South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOWING ROCK, N. C.—What the textile worker needs is not increased wages and shorter hours but steady, sure jobs and reasonable pay, said Dr. William P. Jacobs, President of Presbyterian College at Clinton, S. C., and Secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in addressing the Southern Textile Association convention here recently.

"The biggest asset we have in the textile South today," he said, "is found in the fact that all of us—employers, employees and the public at large—came from the same Anglo-Saxon stock; the same environment; raised under the same social customs, with the same ideals, with the same blood coursing through our veins, speaking the same language and worshipping the same God."

L. J. Rushworth, of Danville, Va., was selected President of the Association.

Arabic-Islamic: Princeton Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 28—The second summer Arabic and Islamic seminar of Princeton University's program of humanistic studies, open here today with 36 graduate students from eight nations and 25 universities, is under the direction of Dr. Philip K. Hitti, Professor of Semitic Literature at Princeton.

The courses range the Turkish language and history, Persian, Islamic art, and the Arabic language and history, while visiting lecturers will discuss allied subjects, and the University's extensive library of Islamic culture will be available to students. The important Oriental collection of Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, Md., is also on loan.

The seminar, like its predecessor in 1935, is financially supported in part by the American Council of Learned Societies.

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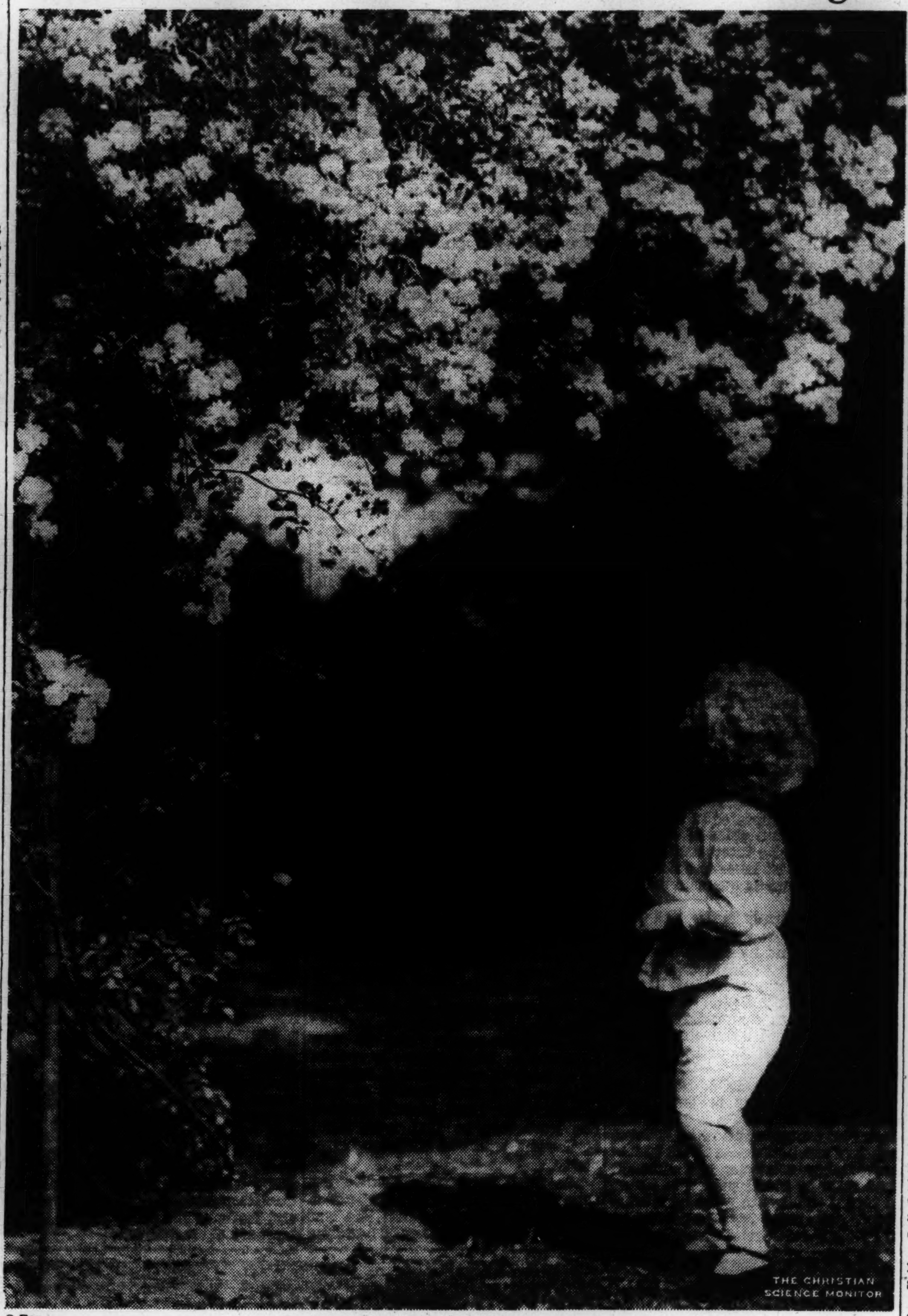
'The Wonder of Roses That Climb So High'



© Fox

Rambler Roses Stir a Child's Imagination

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The wonder of June that builds a roof of pink rambler roses between a little boy and the blue sky. And the wonder of roses that climb so high!

All at once the little boy remembered the blue Wedgwood bowl filled with pink roses on Mother's spinet desk. Perhaps the beautiful white ladies had wearied of holding hands around the bowl to keep the blue in place and had dropped their arms and let the blue spread and spread until it had encircled the world. Then when the dancing ladies tried to join hands again, they had to reach so far they stretched into gossamer clouds that glided across the blue bowl of the sky at the fancy of the winds.

All this while the little bouquet of pink roses had been standing on tiptoe to see out of Mother's sitting-room window, through which the blue bowl had vanished. Suddenly the topmost rose caught a glimpse of azure beyond the garden and through the trees. Out into the garden the roses hurried, but the blue of the bowl was still high above them. So they planted their little stems firmly in the rich earth and began to climb to get back into their bowl. Each year they climbed higher and higher, but all in vain.

At least so thought the little boy until he came into his garden once at daybreak to find that the beautiful white lady clouds stopped their dancing long enough each morning to stoop and gather a bouquet of pink roses for the blue bowl to color the dawn.

Migrants Flood California for Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The flood of migrant work-seekers from Oklahoma, Texas, and other states of the Southwest continues to flow into California.

Tabulations of border migration data for April, 1938, by the Farm Security Administration indicate that 6,676 out-of-state individuals, migrants "in need of manual employment" and members of their families, entered the State during that month.

During April, 1937, a total of 7,242 such migrants entered California. The total of migrants for the first four months of 1938 was 30,447. The total for the first four months of 1937 was 25,664. The increase occurred in January and February, both March and April showing declines in 1938, as compared with the corresponding months of 1937.

The comparative figures are:

	1938	1937
January	8,724	4,949
February	7,583	5,701
March	7,446	7,752
April	6,676	7,242

Migrant Californians

Returning migrant Californians "in need of manual employment" and members of their families, entering the state in cars bearing California licenses, played a more active role in the interstate migrations during the first four months of 1938 than they did in 1937, according to the Farm Security Administration. In the 1937 period, 2,763 individuals re-entered the State as compared with 6,792 in the first four months of 1938.

The figures have been collected by the border inspectors of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, State Department of Agriculture, since 1935. During the last half of the calendar year 1935, 42,559 individuals entered the State; in 1936 there were 84,833, and in 1937, 90,766. No date is available on the number leaving the State.

Despite vigorous rehabilitation programs in their home states, Oklahomans and Texans continue to comprise about half the migrants, it was said. In Texas from July 1, 1937, to June 1, 1938, 6,319 families received $427,399 in grants, according to Farm Security Administration figures. From July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, $810,736 in grants went to 12,127 families.

The grants were in addition to and generally in conjunction with Farm Security loans to low-income farm families, it was said.

From June 16, 1935, to Jan. 1, 1938, a total of 259,654 migrants, including returning Californians, were recorded by border inspectors. Of this total, 202,407 were white persons in family groups, 36,247 single white persons. Single Negro persons totaled 861, in family groups 2,757. Single Mexican persons totaled 1,505, family groups 10,236. Filipinos totaled 3,747 single persons, 389 in family groups. Others not classified totaled 93 single persons and 1,416 in family groups.

Farmers in Majority

Largest influx of all migrants for any one month of 1937 came in November, when 11,704 crossed the State line. This total was twice exceeded in 1936, October bringing 13,289 and September, 14,129.

Persons in all family groups, including returning Californians, entering California from June 16, 1935, to Jan. 1, 1938, totaled 217,205. The Farm Security Administration estimates the number of employable persons in this total, together with 42,449 single persons, at 130,000, but points out that the number fluctuates due to the occasional employment of children.

A large proportion of the migrants had been farmers in their home states and sought farm work in California. So heavy has been the influx that agriculture has not been able to absorb all the workers.

Early in February, when thousands unable to find employment became destitute, the Farm Security Administration inaugurated an emergency grant program, making cash grants to nonresident families. Initial grants now total 14,028 and subsequent grants, 8,635. The grants averaged $22.68. After 30 days, if a family has not been able to sustain itself, a second grant may be applied for. Subsequent, or second, grants have been increasing, initial grants decreasing. The grant load is about 5,000.

Commodities are issued to families whose food supplies have become exhausted. Commodity stations are being maintained in various agricultural centers.

Austro-German Newcomers Learn American Way at Friends' Colony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PARK, N. Y., June 28—An experiment in international hospitality and co-operative learning has been inaugurated by the American Friends Service here this summer to benefit Austrian and German newcomers and cultured Americans of limited means. Established at "Aberdeen," a 50-acre property on the Hudson River opposite Hyde Park, the project is supervised by the society's foreign service section as a "haven for rest and recreation and an opportunity to study American ways." The residents, both foreign and American, pay a dollar a day toward the costs of the undertaking, which was made possible through various contributions such as the proceeds from a Jascha Heifitz concert last winter.

In addition to the mansion, the property has several smaller buildings, equipped and furnished for school purposes, and an extensive library and workshops. Members of the colony share the household duties and work a garden acreage to supplement the commissary, but organized class activities center their days in studies of language, literature, American civics, Government, and allied economic and social problems.

The launching of the undertaking on June 20 brought a residence group of 40 men, women and children, two thirds of whom were Austrians and Germans, and one third Americans. A lecture list will bring experts in various fields of American social and economic life to the study program.

The project is organized on a basis similar to the society's summer volunteer work camps with the objective of opening the way "to an intelligent approach to the problems raised by political upheaval in Europe."

Representative Rogers Asks Leather Buying

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts asked the Works Progress Administration yesterday to purchase leather for the manufacture of shoes for persons on relief.

She said her proposal would remove surplus leather supplies from tanneries and shoe factories and provide employment for shoe workers. Distribution of shoes by the WPA, she added, also would aid leather producers by enabling tanneries and shoe factories to purchase new supplies of leather.

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Swedish Crown Prince Speaks By Telephone at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, June 28 (AP)—Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden delivered the dedicatory address by telephone today for a museum whose cornerstone he laid in 1926.

Through amplifiers, a crowd at the Swedish-American Historical Museum heard the Prince, in improved health, speaking from the motorship Kungsholm in the Navy Yard, proclaim:

"This museum is to stand as a tribute to the heroism of the great number of Swedes who left their homeland to create a new country in America."

His wife, Crown Princess Louise, and his son, Prince Bertil, listened from their seats on the veranda of the building.

In the museum are gathered relics and exhibits commemorating the part Swedish-Americans have taken in developing America since the first Swedes came up the Delaware in 1638. The Swedish Government has loaned an exhibit—including the original of the Swedish Constitution.

Escorted up the river by a squadron sent out by Pennsylvania, the visitors found thousands awaiting them.

A program that left them little time for leisure ashore faced Prince Bertil, Crown Princess Louise, and other members of the party during the day in Philadelphia.

Gov. George H. Earle and Commonwealth officials who journeyed to Sweden last winter to present a memorial plaque to the Swedish Government marking the departure of the colonists, went to the Navy Yard to greet the Royal party.

The Crown Prince received Gov. and Mrs. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania and Admiral Wat T. Cluverius in his suite aboard ship when the Kungsholm docked in the Navy Yard.

Prince Bertil's schedule included participation in services at Old Swedes' Church and Convention Hall marking the 300th anniversary of the establishing of Lutheranism in America by the colonists.

Other events include a lawn festival lasting throughout the afternoon; awarding of honorary degrees to the Finnish Tercentenary Commission, headed by E. Rudolph W. Holsti, Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Temple University; a formal banquet given by the Commonwealth; and the Schuylkill Navy regatta Carnival.

A story on Finnish participation in the tercentenary celebrations appears in the Wednesday Magazine Section of this week.

Liquorless Toast Is Announced For Dinner to Prince

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 28—Toasts will be given with water today when the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania fetes the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden at a State dinner here.

The State is purchasing no liquor whatsoever for any of the official functions in connection with the celebration of the Pennsylvania 300th anniversary and the Swedish-American tercentenary.

Frank W. Melvin, chairman of the 300th Anniversary Commission's Executive Committee, asserted that, in his opinion, the good will of the people of Pennsylvania toward their distinguished visitors can be adequately expressed without recourse to liquor.

A letter from a Swedish official in response to a query on that subject said in part:

"The Labor Party (of Sweden) is against alcohol. Most of the members of our delegation do not touch liquor. They are men and women of simple tastes—hard-working and nice—used to simple life."

"In view of such information," said Mr. Melvin, "I believe we are on the right track."

The State Legislature's $40,000 appropriation for the celebration has been partly used to erect a monument and two tablets at Gothenburg, Sweden, commemorating the sailing from that harbor of the Kalmar Nyckel 300 years ago whose passengers settled in the Valley of the Delaware.

Out of the same appropriation, the committee staged a forefathers' dinner; issued 40,000 proclamations; carried on correspondence with hundreds of actively interested societies and groups, and conducted an educational program in schools throughout the State.

Job Superfluity For This Graduate

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 28 (AP)—Edmund M. Fry, Jr., just laughs at all this talk about college graduates being unable to find jobs.

When he left the University of Oklahoma this spring, he took examinations for engineering jobs in both the Army and Marine Corps. Meanwhile, he applied for a year's regular service in the Army on his standing as a reserve officer.

This happened today:

The War Department announced his appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Army Engineering Corps.

He was appointed to an engineering job in the Marine Corps.

His application for a year's Army service was accepted.

Meanwhile, Fry had obtained a civil engineering job.

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Industrial Peace With Profit: McGrady Preaches Arbitration

Nine months ago, the Radio Corporation of America went into the ranks of labor for a man to handle its labor problems. Since then that man, Edward F. McGrady, and his work have been watched closely by industry, labor, and the general public. The following story—the first intimate account of his job—sums up what has happened and gives a pen picture of Mr. McGrady.

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP) — Edward F. McGrady, former Assistant Secretary of Labor under Secretary Frances Perkins, was elected a Vice-President of Radio Corporation of America, David Sarnoff, President, announced following a meeting of the Board of Directors. Mr. McGrady joined RCA in September, 1937, as Director of Labor Relations, a newly established post.

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—For the four years of his first term there was one man President Roosevelt could depend on to solve labor troubles after everyone else had failed.

That was Edward F. McGrady.

Both labor and industry trust Mr. McGrady, and both have watched him closely since he left the U. S. Department of Labor nine months ago to handle labor problems in private industry.

What they have seen to date is a practical indication that peace can be maintained between management and men with mutual profit.

In the nine months he has been in charge of labor relations for the Radio Corporation of America, there has not been a single strike though RCA is the biggest unit in the radio field and as a growing industry is one of the battlefields in the war between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor.

This peace which came with Mr. McGrady is not mere coincidence, for as early as 1936 RCA's big manufacturing plant in Camden was tied up by labor strife.

"Can't Talk About It"

How does Mr. McGrady do it?

Ask him, and he will say:

"Now you know I can't talk about that."

He never talks for publication. His methods can be deduced only from his actions. But his actions show clearly on the record.

The record shows there are eight well defined groups of RCA employees.

It shows that none of the eight was under a collective bargaining agreement with the company when Mr. McGrady took over the labor relations job.

It shows that since he arrived, five of the eight groups have signed.

It shows that those five include the great majority of RCA employees.

It shows that all the other three groups are now negotiating for contracts.

That is what Mr. McGrady has done, so no one is likely to deny that is his formula for peace between industry and labor.

"Got to Arbitrate"

"Arbitrate!" he used to shout in his booming voice when he got recalcitrant employee and employer representatives together. "You've got to arbitrate!"

He bargains, not reluctantly but enthusiastically. He does not wait for the workers to take the initiative. He wants pacts that guarantee peace, and the quicker the better.

Mutual Confidence

Mr. McGrady's word is his bond. He expects the same sincerity from labor and industrial leaders, and generally gets it. Men trust him, he believes, because he trusts them.

His fellow workers have been relying on him since he graduated from a newsie (via high school) to the pressrooms of Boston. He became, successively, president of the Web Pressmen's Union, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, vice-president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Congress. In his spare time, he served on Boston's City Council and the Massachusetts State Legislature.

When Franklin Roosevelt became President in 1933, Mr. McGrady was "borrowed" from labor to be Assistant Administrator of NRA under Gen. Hugh Johnson. His job was to handle the labor end of the codes.

In the midst of the code preparations, a Pennsylvania coal strike suddenly threatened the whole recovery setup in August of 1933. Forty thousand men defied the authority of the United Mine Workers' leader, John L. Lewis.

Years of Activity

Mr. McGrady flew to Uniontown and in one speech to the men ended the strike threat by giving his personal promise that President Roosevelt would act.

The same day he settled the mine outbreak, Mr. McGrady took a plane to Springfield, Mass., and settled a strike there in time to be back in Washington before next nightfall. For the next five years he was either just finishing settling a strike or just starting out to settle one.

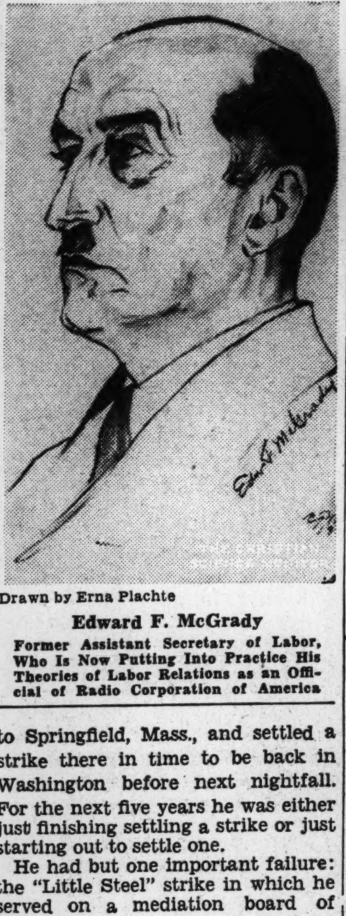
He had but one important failure: the "Little Steel" strike in which he served on a mediation board of three.

Mediation and arbitration were his two devices. He appealed to the common sense of both sides of the disputes in which he intervened, using his knowledge of labor problems to show the expense of quarrels to each side.

He believed firmly in the idea that labor problems grow out of community problems, and he set up what he believed to be the ideal machinery for handling the situation in his "Toledo Plan." This plan calls for a neutral board of community leaders to negotiate between differing groups before either a strike or lockout occurs.

In his job with RCA, he is approaching the same problem in a more intimate way. He is giving industry an example of how he believes industry can best do its share to improve labor relations and through that reshape social patterns. He is, in fact, a pioneer in what he is convinced must some day be a profession of its own—labor relations counselor.

Labor Expert



Drawn by Erna Plachte

Edward F. McGrady

Former Assistant Secretary of Labor, Who Is Now Putting Into Practice His Theories of Labor Relations as an Official of Radio Corporation of America

Snell Retires From Congress; Liberal-Old Guard Test Looms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—A possible test of sentiment between liberals and conservatives in the Republican Party to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of genial, veteran "Bert" Snell, for 24 years member of Congress, and for 7 years leader of the Republicans, loomed today.

Announcement that Mr. Snell would not seek re-election was made here at an important meeting of the Republican National Committee, at which encouraging reports were given on party prospects in the fall election. John Hamilton, chairman, forecast a minimum gain of 30 or 40 seats in the House, but would not hazard a maximum estimate. As many as 100 new seats have been claimed.

Mr. Snell's decision to retire was read in a letter to the conference and elicited universal regret and a formal statement from Mr. Hamilton. "In retiring from politics," said Mr. Snell at one point, "I shall in no degree lose my interest in the future political and economic welfare of our nation."

Mr. Snell is one of the best liked figures in Congress with warm friends both on the Democratic and Republican sides. He is a conservative regular of the old school and one of the most consistent opponents of the New Deal, in all its manifestations and phases on Capitol Hill. His genial manner, absence of personal bitterness, and the chuckle with which he accompanies his sharpest barbs have nevertheless brought him the admiration and respect of his opponents.

With his departure comes the question of whether his successor will continue the Snell policies, that trace back directly to the Harding, Coolidge, Hoover days, with a concomitant of opposition from organized labor and similar groups, or whether a new tack will be taken by the party. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, a popular middle-of-the-roader who is now assistant leader, is generally spoken of as next in command, though as bitter a fight may develop as that in which Mr. Snell himself wrested the leadership in 1931 from John Q. Tilson to succeed Nicholas Longworth.

Mr. Snell perfectly embodied the role of Party leader. He acted, looked, and filled the part. He was adept in the patient task of handling men; was an expert parliamentarian, and a sagacious strategist. In the recent Congressional excursion to Charleston, S. C., Mr. Snell, as ranking Republican was frequently called on for speeches, which were always felicitious, and must have convinced many South Carolina Democrats who had never before seen a live Republican that the breed was not so bad as they had feared. Friends sometimes jokingly refer to Mr. Snell as "the cheesemaker of Potsdam." He hails from this town, in upstate New York, and lovingly refers to the "Northern Country." Coming from modest beginnings and working in lumber camps and as bookkeeper in a pulp mill, his business acumen brought him financial success, and he was at one time head of an important cheese company. Now he is connected with banks and paper compansies,a nd is President of the New York State Oil Company.

Nobody in the House could sing "Lord Geoffrey Amherst," the song of his Alma Mater, with more feeling than Mr. Snell, and his powerfully built figure and resonant voice made him a dominant figure in the big political conventions where he was elected permanent chairman at Chicago in 1932 and at Cleveland in 1936. But Mr. Snell was more valuable in the inner circle of strategists behind the scenes. He was a delegate to every Republican National Convention between 1916 and 1936.

Mr. Snell came to Congress in 1915 in the Wilson Administration and ever since has served the 31st district of New York, getting a bigger vote in the last election than ever before. But in the 7 years as Republican floor leader he has seen his Party constantly dwindle, and he has never served as speaker, to which his position would entitle him were the Republicans in control.

Mr. Snell worked and fought against the New Deal at every turn, not only as a Party leader but as a convinced conservative. Even in the first flush of New Deal legislation in 1933, he opposed the Roosevelt measures. He made one major exception and voted against payment of the soldiers' bonus. This was one of the few instances. Mr. Snell voted against the reciprocal trade agreement bills, against the SEC, work relief, the Bituminous Coal Commission, soil conservation, and many of the other items of New Deal social legislation.

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Wide World

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Who Presides Over United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Cleveland, Ohio

President's Wife Honors Jurist

BOLTON LANDING—N. Y., June 28 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt presented the National Achievement Award for Women last night to Judge Florence E. Allen of Cleveland, Ohio.

"I may be prouder than any of you," said Mrs. Roosevelt, "for I have had the opportunity of hearing the opinions of people in high places in the Nation laud Judge Allen both as a Judge and as a person."

"It is frequently the things on which we put a great deal of work from which we expect no reward which brings us the friends and opportunities for future success," she said of Judge Allen's statement that "hard work and friends brought my success."

In accepting the medal at a conference of Chi Omega National Sorority, Judge Allen told the delegates "I treasure this emblem more than I can possibly express and treasure it doubly because it is from the hand of one who, in her own right, is the First Lady of the Land."

"I cannot say much as judges are not supposed to talk about anything of great importance, but if possible I would say, members of Chi Omega, that you are living part of this United States. This Country belongs to you and to women as never before in history."

Earle Case Judge Bars Supersedure

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 28 (AP)—Judge Paul N. Schaeffer refused in Dauphin County court here to permit Guy K. Bard, Attorney General, to supersede Carl B. Shelley, District Attorney, in a proposed grand jury investigation of campaign charges of political graft and corruption aimed at Gov. George H. Earle and 13 persons connected with his administration.

The charges were hurled originally in the heated Pennsylvania primary election campaign.

Judge Schaeffer said in his decision, however, that he did not undertake "to decide that the Attorney General may not participate in these proceedings."

"We believe that he as well as the District Attorney," Judge Schaeffer said, "can be of real assistance to this court in considering the scope of the proposed investigation, and such questions of law as may arise preliminary or during the course of the proceedings.

"It is the hope of the Court that the District Attorney and the Attorney General, laying aside all possible differences, will agree to a plan of operation together to the end that the public confidence in whatever is done here may deservedly be maintained."

Attorney General Bard had sought to force District Attorney Shelley to surrender to him all records and any evidence the District Attorney had collected during his preliminary investigation. Bard took the position that the State code permitted him to supersede the District Attorney in the case, claiming Shelley had refused to co-operate with him.

District Attorney Shelley refused to recognize Attorney General Bard's right to replace him.

Judge Schaeffer ruled that the Attorney General's right to supersede the District Attorney "is not absolute and unqualified."

N.Y. Republican Women Seek High State Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 28—New York Republican women have their eye on a high State post in the fall election, it was made clear with the close of the conference of New York State Republican women here this week. Assemblywoman Jane H. Todd, Vice-Chairman of the State Republican Committee, said the women's division of the Party was certain of at least one place on the ticket—either for Congressman-at-Large or Lieutenant-Governor.

The announcement followed a closed session of the 300 delegates for instructions in campaign technique with which the women will canvass the State, their pre-election drive to center particularly upon housewives.

Newell in Snell's Place?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28 — The New York political make-up in the House of Representatives will not be affected, in the view of observers here, by the retirement of Bertrand H. Snell, announced in Washington yesterday. Mr. Snell's thirty-first Congressional district, composed of the counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, and Essex, is rock-ribbed Republican territory, and it appeared today that the successor to the veteran representative would be Assemblyman W. Allen Newell of St. Lawrence County, without a contest. Mr. Newell, one-time Mayor of Ogdensburg, is a prosperous manufacturer who has been five terms in the Assembly where he had important committee posts.

All But Six States' Budgets Balanced for Current Period

(Continued from Page 1)

depends largely on whether business will improve as a result of the spending, as President Roosevelt expects, and thus increase revenues and cut unemployment costs.

Except for their generally improved condition, the state budgets vary widely. Their individual positions, indicated by the condition of the general fund where state officials cited that fund as an index, are:

Alabama—Fiscal year ends Sept. 30. Appropriations being paid in full this year for the first time. Net balance at year's close estimated at $1,810,383; was $1,078,690 in 1933, when law passed requiring budget balance. Sales and liquor taxes wiped out 1929-33 deficits.

Arizona — Balance $100,000. Last year $5,000,000 delinquent tax payment by mine companies turned prospective deficit into $2,469,698 surplus. Deficit was $1,644,234 in 1933. Sales tax wiped out deficit, cares for relief, and old pensions.

Arkansas — Estimated $4,000,000 balance. Progressive improvement since 1933, when 20 per cent appropriation cut needed to balance. Sales tax (which reopened schools closed by 1935 emergency) and improved operation of State penal farms created surplus.

California — Estimate deficit $7,500,000 was $17,607,102 last year; was $13,295,251 in 1933. Largely due relief costs, which rose from $25,000 in 1933 to $47,907,455 in 1937. Income, sales, bank, and corporation taxes pulling State out of the red.

Colorado—Operating generally on pay-as-you-go basis. Governor cut appropriations $300,000 this year to meet income. Unemployment relief cost $13,000,000 more than in 1933; taxes up only $8,300,000. Sales and liquor taxes, intended to handle this load, needed to pay new $45-a-month pension system and relief thrown into general fund.

Connecticut—Budget "close to balance." If actually balances, will be first time since 1933. Taxes on cigarettes and corporations have kept situation even so far, but rising relief costs and falling income have dictated order for 10 per cent appropriations cut next year.

Delaware—No data now.

Florida — Balance now $8,112,099; was $6,627,438 last year. Liquor taxes finance social welfare program.

Georgia — Budget balanced, with expenditures $7,135,123 under legislative appropriations. Last year's surplus was $1,940,649; 1933's deficit was $5,384,355. Law requires balance.

Idaho—General fund surplus $1,511,151; was $1,334,751 last year; was $245 in 1933. Bonded debt cut from $7,146,596 in 1929 to $1,555,093 this month. Income tax revenues sufficient to permit abolition of 1935 sales tax.

Illinois — General fund surplus $19,124,022 on June 1; was $12,714,580 close last year; was $2,683,623 in 1933. Sales tax gets the credit.

Indiana — General fund surplus approximately $24,000,000; was $19,355,879 last year; was $3,013,500 in 1933. Income tax caused the improvement.

Iowa—Balance $5,500,000 with all bills paid. This $500,000 more than last year; $2,000,000 more than 1933. Sales tax covers unemployment relief. Law requires balance.

Kansas—Balance $25,057,363 on May 31, almost double last year's $13,665,715. The 1933 balance was $10,230,997. Income is up, expenditures down. Retail sales tax covers social welfare program.

Kentucky—General fund balance $1,000,000 with $6,632,000 in debts; last year's balance was $2,915,807, but debts were $13,543,246; 1933 balance was $658,774 and $15,197,543 debts. Excises, income, and race track taxes get the credit.

Louisiana—Surplus "substantial" although debt at all time high, $157,000,000. New sales tax expected to raise $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 for relief, which kept within income as a matter of policy.

Maine—Balances, with "some" surplus. Economy drive cut expenditures $500,000. Sinking fund reserve which State holds is index of true budget condition, is $425,000 now; was $335,634 last year; $222,676 in 1933.

Maryland — Year ends Sept. 30. Estimated surplus $2,283,824, through diversion of special funds; was $2,589,396 last year. Increasing relief and administrative costs making position difficult.

Massachusetts—Law says budget must balance. No accurate figures available on surplus until Governor and Legislature settle row over highway funds.

Michigan—Estimated deficit $13,800,000; was $900,000 last year; was $13,800,000 in 1933. State diverted $6,500,000 from special funds to handle unemployment relief during year. Governor promises "drastic" economies in governmental operation.

Minnesota—General fund balance $1,250,000; was $1,203,000 last year; was $681,000 deficit in 1933. Relief handled by $20,000,000 bonded debt, spread 10 years in advance.

Mississippi—General fund balance $5,725,857; was $4,501,063 yast year; was $32,719 in 1933. Sales tax, first in the Nation, did it.

Missouri—Year ends Dec. 31. Financial position "never been stronger," State officials say. Cash balance May 31, was $7,426,353; end last fiscal year was $7,676,510; in 1933 was $343,524. Economies in recent months staved off deficit. Sales and liquor taxes cover social welfare program.

Montana—Estimated balance general fund $350,000; was $381,392 deficit last year; $852,741 deficit in 1933. Debt down from $12,791,000 to $9,685,000. Liquor taxes pay relief. Economies and stringent tax collections wiped out deficit.

Nebraska — Balance $20,350,780; was $20,625,507 yast year. Drought more serious trouble than unemployment causing tax collection decline. State runs without bonded debt, sales, or income taxes.

Nevada—Cash balance June 1 was $1,600,621; was $1,627,486 last year; was $1,098,189 in 1933. Law requires balance. Relief handled through bond issue.

New Hampshire—No data, now.

New Jersey—Estimate general fund balance $100,000; was $1,926,971 last year; was $153,877 in 1933. Drop due unemployment relief, $4,000,000 also being diverted from highway funds. Sales tax, unpopular, repealed.

New Mexico—Estimate $200,000 deficit due failure new taxes on oil, gas, minerals, coal, and lumber. This will be wiped out automatically under budget balancing law by special tax. Last year's surplus was $39,854; 1933 had $146,321 deficit.

New York—Uncertain. Governor Lehman in January predicted last year's $10,200,000 deficit would be wiped out, but rising relief costs now make this doubtful. In 1933, when Franklin D. Roosevelt left governorship, deficit was $94,428,496. Relief bill, totaling $4,500,000 a month, financed by utilities tax.

North Carolina—Budget balances, but no definite figures available. Tax receipts $1,500,000 over last year, with income, gasoline and sales levies most productive. Sales tax wiped out long standing deficit.

North Dakota—No data now.

Ohio—Year ends Dec. 31. Law requires budget balance. Governmental economy resorted to, with lay-offs of employees. School program a pressing problem.

Oklahoma—Estimate deficit $21,450,000; was $15,192,076 last year; was $13,781,213 in 1933. No special taxes for relief.

Oregon—Small surplus expected. Data burned in capitol fire.

Pennsylvania — Balance May 31 was $82,695,240, biggest since 1929; was $58,276,498 last year; was $59,153,267 in 1933. Emergency taxes $9,000,000 over estimates. But relief fund deficits estimated at $40,000,000 to $70,000,000.

Rhode Island — Estimate surplus "not exceeding" last year's $200,000. Law requires a balance. Governor had power to cut expenditures anytime to fit income.

South Carolina—Estimate surplus $1,200,000; was $3,266,372 last year; was $67,873 in 1933. Property tax, levied to ease deficit, now repealed. It was supplemented by economies.

South Dakota—No data now.

Tennessee—Estimate $200,000 surplus in general fund; was $2,286,000 deficit last year. No budget control prior to that.

Texas—Year ends Aug. 31. Estimate over-all balance $25,000,000. Deficits in general fund $12.228.340 compared to $10,220.224 last year. Confederate pensions and old age pensions, however. Effective taxes: oil, sulphur, natural gas, and liquor.

Utha—General fund has $2.178.806 to meet net debt of $2,056,250; State could, therefore, pay up and operate in clear. The debt was reduced by $250,000 last year. In 1933, the general fund has a $1,925,216 deficit. Economies and a sales tax wiped it out.

Vermont—Estimated balance about $1,000,000 better than last year.

Virginia—Estimate $5,265,000 surplus in general fund, $1,250,000 of this as result of economies, and remainder due to productiveness of income and liquor taxes. Last year's surplus was $1,623,274; 1933, was $618,759.

Washington—Estimate cash balance between $12,000,000 and $13,000,000. General fund deficit $1,500,000 due relief and related probelms. Tax revenues declining.

West Virginia—Estimate balance $829,000, about the same as last year.

Wisconin—State on pay-as-you-go basis, but no reductions found necessary this year. Taxes on incomes, corporate dividends, gifts, and inheritances not increased last year but thus far covering $12,000,000 rise in appropriations.

Wyoming—Year ends Aug. 30. Operating 10 per cent under appropriations, and balance expected better than last year. Sales and liquor taxes eliminated $1,000,00 deficit of 1933 and enabled 50 per cent cut in property taxes.

Kennedy Mentioned In $1,000,000 Suit

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Great Britain, and three others were named defendants in a suit for $1,000,000 damages begun yesterday in Federal court by J. Edward Jones, head of the J. Edward Jones Petroleum Corporation, who charged they "unlawfully planned and conspired" to ruin his business.

The other defendants are James M. Landis, Dean of Harvard Law School, and like Kennedy a former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission; and George C. Mathews and Robert E. Healy, who are attached to the SEC.

Only the request for summons has been filed, and it set forth nothing but the brief details of the cause of action.

Levine Defendants Await Sentencing

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Two men convicted of trying to collect the $30,000 ransom originally offered for the safe return of kidnaped Peter Levine, awaited sentencing today as the State sought to send a third man to prison on the same charge.

A jury at White Plains yesterday found Fred Luck and Edward John Penn guilty of attempted extortion.

They were accused of trying to "chisel in" on the ransom money by pretending they knew the whereabouts of the missing boy, whose headless body was washed ashore in Long Island Sound near his New Rochelle home on May 29, three months after he disappeared.

The maximum penalty is seven years.

As their trial closed, Murray Levine, father of the slain boy, testified in a New York City courtroom against Santiago Gutirrez, a pantryman, accused of making a solo bid for the ransom.

Canned Goods for Gift; Labels Missing as Prank

CLEARFIELD, Pa., June 28 (AP)—When Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rishel select a can of food from their pantry for breakfast, they don't know whether it will turn out to be grapefruit or spaghetti. Friends gave the couple, recently married, the canned goods at a shower, but first removed the wrappers.

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Townsend Conference Ends: Delegates Hold Hard to Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Upward of 7,000 pension-minded delegates adjourned the third annual Townsend Convention here, to return to their various states and continue their efforts to elect Congressional Representatives pledged to adopt the Townsend Plan for national recovery through a 2 per cent transactions tax and to provide pensions up to $200 a month for all persons beyond 60 years of age.

Practically every state was represented in the five-day rally, which began with a Sunday afternoon pageant in which Governor Frank Merriam (R) of California repeated his endorsement of the plan, and ended with a pilgrimage on the last day to nearby Long Beach, where four years ago Dr. Francis Townsend hit upon the plan that played a part in making the many humanitarian and social security programs which are now law throughout the Nation.

The place of the Townsend movement today was summed up by Representative Ralph Brewster, who spoke here on the same day he was renominated unopposed on the Republican ballot for the Third District of Maine. He contended that: The self-financing plan offers the only solution to American economy in the American way and the only hope for a balanced budget in the near future.

The Townsend requirement that the pensions be spent in 30 days would, he maintained, perform a much-needed service. He declared that the plan, as embodied in the "General Welfare Act" pending in Congress, stands for "honest taxes, honestly paid," in contrast to the "presto-change" of the New Deal, which borrowed 45 billions to combat the depression, mortgaged up to half of the 300 billions in property, and makes 7 billions out of 5 billions in gold by arbitrary devaluation. He further asserted that the plan is more conservative than the policies of Wall Street financiers. He noted that no less than 160 of the 435 members of the House of Representatives have pledged to demand a vote on the General Welfare Act in the next session. Enough young voters, together with the 10,000,000 prospective pensioners, have shown interest in the plan to hold the 435 Representatives accountable in this year's elections for the smothering of the bill for the past two years in the powerful Ways and Means Committee, he said.

Mr. Brewster expressed the opinion that the Republican Party must embrace the Townsend Plan as a party issue, in order to end the threat of regimentation, because "dictators pay no pensions."

Other members of Congress, officials of Townsend clubs, and Dr. Townsend himself, took part in the speaking. None of them replied to the objection that the burden of a wholesale and retail levy might multiply the price of commodities passing through several transactions, and that this might reduce "real income."

As for the large yield available from a system that would tax every transaction in commerce, it was a quite general view with the speakers that the plan would eventually displace all other tax methods of the United States.

Smith Name Tops Rolls Of the Security Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—Official confirmation that Smith is the great American family name comes from the Social Security Board.

In its old-age pension files, the Board now has 470,190 Smiths.

The Jones aren't next either. They are sixth.

Before them come the Johnsons with 348,530: The Browns with 253,750: The Williams with 249,312, and the Millers with 238,980. There are 232,540 Joneses.

Various spellings of a name are grouped together. Schmidt, Schmitz, and Smythe are all considered part of the Smith family.

The shortest family name recorded is "E"; the longest to date is Zenogianokopoulos.

Woman Expert on Maps Geographic Delegate

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—A woman who reads a map—and makes one—as easily as the average person reads a comic page has been chosen an American delegate to the International Geographical Congress to be held in Amsterdam, Netherlands, next month.

She is Mrs. Sophia A. Saucerman, Assistant Geographer of the State Department.

The delegates may conceivably discuss the boundaries between Czechoslovakia and Germany, Germany and Italy, Russia and Rumania, Paraguay and Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador—but they must limit themselves to purely geographical observations. All political references are ruled out.

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The Man in the Bowler

EVERY morning, now that the summer sun swings north again, he has his hour of golden sunshine. Through the tall syringa and the apple tree, over the hillcrest and stone wall, the sun slants flatly through my eastern window. Its yellow light lies warm on the west wall, the shadows of the many-paned window on this framed poster of Caernarvon Castle. And there he is, this man in the black bowler hat, resting on his oars as his skiff drifts on the placid flood, looking across the flat spread at the honey-colored mass of the castle, against the still high clouds. I look with him.

This is an English railway poster, by Norman Wilkinson. Years ago I mounted this on wall board, framed it and hung it here. And still it gives me an ever fresh pleasure. It is quiet of color, this Welsh poster, a blend of tones of honey, and warm golden grays, and of long evening sunlight, filtered through a high mist, on the mellow walls of this old castle. That solid mass fills the eye with its angular towers pierced by long slits, the great stone curtains between, the crenelations against the sky. To the right, a great archway opens; and here, too, are huddled small houses, giving a hint of the town beyond. And all this you see across a quiet expanse of placid water.

* * *

THERE IS THE main charm of this poster. The golden-brown image of wall and turrets lies here, broken by the glassy brightness of the tide flow. At the quay, against the great walls, lies a tops'l schooner, and another swings at anchor in midchannel; here a tug sends up a long, unbroken plume of smoke, and to the left, about the point, yet another schooner drifts slowly, wing and wing, on the light air making from the blue-green hills of Anglesey in the distance. But to the right, in the foreground, rides this small skiff; and here is this man in the bowler hat, resting on his oars, looking back contemplatively toward the castle and town.

About the bowler hat there is something faintly humorous, oddly incongruous to my American eyes. But it gives him a certain character. His back is turned; yet you know him for a man of middle age, of a neat and well-brushed coat, trousers a trifle bagged at the knees, boots stout and wrinkled. He has borrowed the skiff, you feel, and gone for a bit of a row in this lingering evening, at the turn of the tide. There is a faint scent of fish on the drifting air, a whiff of tar mingled with it; the boat is heavy, with scarred sides, and many layers of paint, and a film of water sloshes about beneath the floor boards. Now he has rowed out, and rests, and looks back on these sunlit walls and on the town with its wharves and quays and huddled housetops. Across the placid flood, he contemplates this great pile of honey-colored stone and the port of today; and so quiet, so ruminative is he that you half expect him to turn and speak. But he never does.

* * *

AND THERE IS AN odd thing about this man. Since I have become conscious of him, I have met this man in the bowler hat often, and in the most unexpected places. Only the other day I found him in an engraving of Boston Harbor; there was the golden dome crowning the hill, the wharves, a pilot boat making out—and my man in the bowler resting on his oars, looking back. At my neighbor George's, is one of those sepia prints of Rome with the Castello San Angelo a stone bandbox across the Tiber—here again is my man in the bowler, his eyes contemplatively turned on the Eternal City. And in prints of Singapore and Paris, in woodcuts of Nantucket and Philadelphia, I always find him; even in those charmingly sharp Canalettos of London and Venice, he is somewhere in the foreground. He never obtrudes; he is always modestly to one side. Across the long perspective of water he considers the past and present, faintly contemplative, faintly ruminative.

* * *

ONE WONDERS ABOUT him. He is, of course, an artist's trick—put in to give proportion, to fill out that blank space at the lower right-hand corner. Yet, somehow, he is more than that. About him there is a certain symbolic significance. For he is a quite ordinary man; and all of us are quite ordinary men. We are of the crowd. That is good. We lose ourselves in it, go along with it, feel that warm companionship that comes from sharing common thoughts, common aims. But there are times, too, when all of us must get away from that. And that, too, is good. For in the crowd we are part of it, so much a part that we cannot see clearly. What we are doing loses meaning; and where we are going is often forgotten. Only by going to one side, now and then, only by borrowing a skiff and rowing out across the quiet water that always fringes great cities and great crowds, can we see it wholly and clearly.

So we men in bowlers row out—and rowing is an art contemplative in itself. There is the slow dip, the swing, the swirl of water. The small chuckle at the bow is answered by the whisper of water astern. Far enough, now; we sense a deeper current as we rest oars and look back. The quays, the clustered houses have dwindled; across the flat water the familiar scenes blend, and as that chuckle under the bow is heard no longer, and as the skiff swings in the slow wind and the slower tide, we see things as a whole. From here, as we drift alone and apart, their fundamental shapes appear. Familiar scenes are strange—and the strange, the unperceived, now become familiar. Never, in the crowd, can we have that feeling of deeper understanding. There are queer thoughts, now, under our bowler hats.

We look back on Caernarvon, this great pile of stone, still stout and hearty after seven centuries, built for strength, for command, to dominate the strait and countryside. And even before that there had been a Roman fort here. In Anglesey, lifting blue and distant across quiet water, there had been the white Druids with gentle eyes; the Romans moved in under a cold glitter of steel, and the oak groves bowed and fell. Something other fell with them, and still lay fallen. Like a flat stone over water, thought skips over the centuries; you think of arms programs, and cruisers building, and taxes a cold and heavy steel over your shoulder. A weary world this, at times.

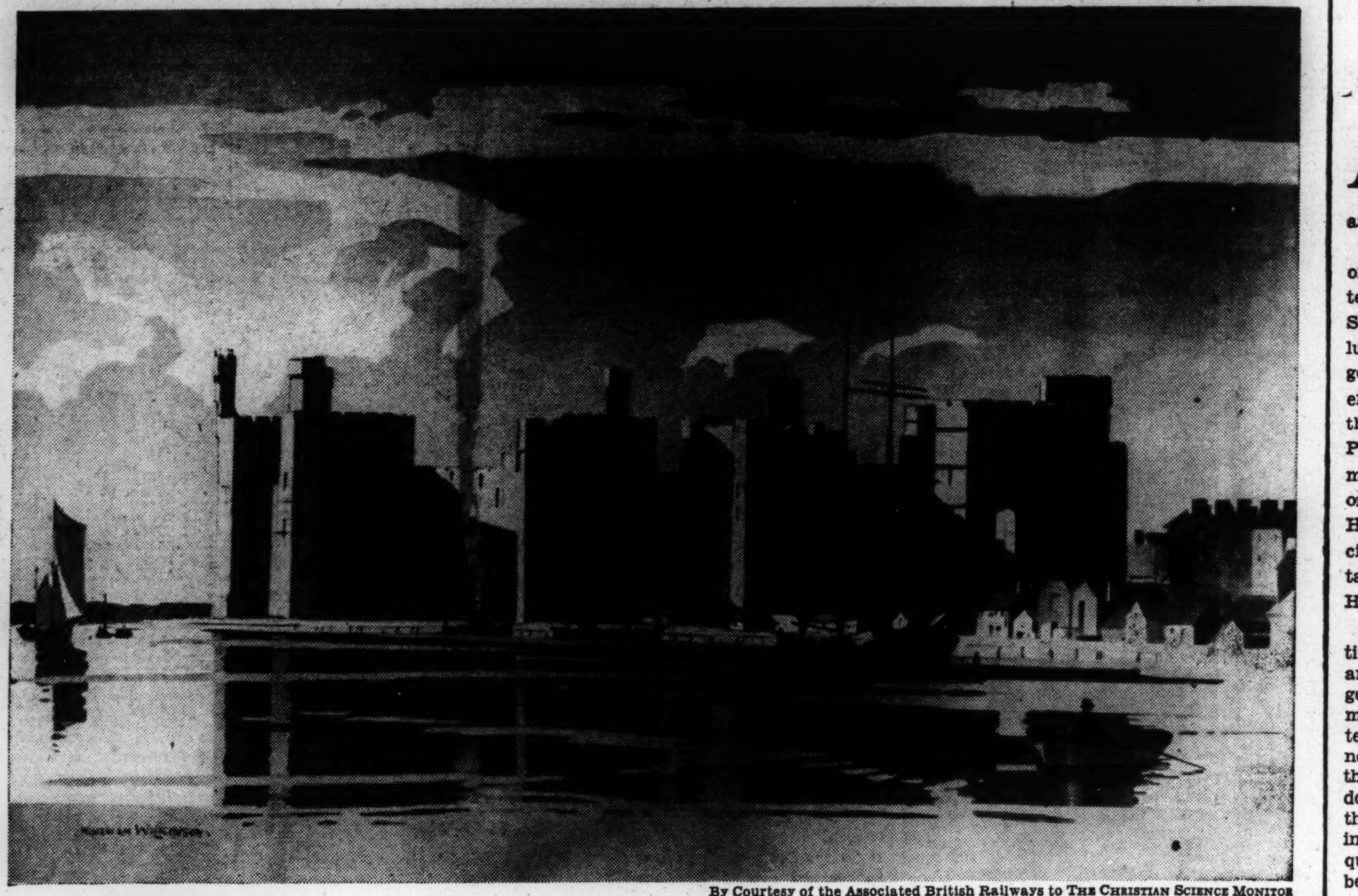
* * *

THE CURRENT, THE SLOW WINDS, shift. Here is the town, the familiar houses against the blue Welsh hills, the shipping with furled sails. A queer comfort here; for here was Belfast, and London, and all the far ports at your very back door. Here, somehow, you had the feel of the coast reaching southwest, of the long brightness of Cardigan Bay, of Bristol Channel smudged by long trails of steamer smoke, of Land's End in a glitter of spray, and then the long eastward reach of the Channel. You had the feel, somehow, of the sober French folk, and the slow Hollanders. Good men—queer, but good. And west, over the curve of the earth, was greener Ireland, where the tongue was soft; and north you ran past the humped Isle of Man to a harsher, more clanging speech—that hid even softer hearts below, maybe. And, ranging further still, there were the muddled and impatient quick Americans—odd, but not bad chaps when the pinch came—and the immensely patient men with light hair and blue eyes, and the darker Russkis working out things in their own way behind a wall of silence. But we all did that, maybe—and this was queer, now, as the skiff swings in the slow shift of wind, and the Eagle Tower again drifts slowly into view. The more you got away from the crowd, from the world, the more you were in the very heart of it, and the more surely you saw it. Not so weary a world, when you thought of it.

* * *

SO HE THINKS, PERHAPS, this man in the bowler hat, as he dips oars again and tugs in against the tide. For they're your real philosophers, these solitary men in small boats. They're men with slow, level eyes under the brims of their bowlers; men a little slow to speak, listeners rather than talkers. And every morning, when the early golden sun slants through my eastward window, and my man in the bowler has rowed out—but I never catch him at that—I half expect that, if I wait quietly and patiently enough, sooner or later the set of the slow wind will swing his skiff, and he'll turn and talk. But he never does, and perhaps that is just as well. For I think that I understand him, without that. And should he turn, and look about, I know that there would be something familiar about the face under the rim of the black bowler hat. It might, indeed, be like looking in a mirror.

DANIEL CHASE



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Stocks and Shares

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THIS time when we hear so much of rising and falling markets, it is well for us to determine what the words "stocks and shares" actually mean to us.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 275), makes the following revolutionary statements: "All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause, and effect belong to God. These are His attributes, the eternal manifestations of the infinite divine Principle, Love." Since substance is God, and manifests God, substance can never be depleted or destroyed, but must be as eternal as God Himself. As the manifestation of divine Principle, Love, God, substance is everlastingly sustained by Him, and is eternally imparted to all His offspring.

And yet how anxious human beings are at times over what they, in their ignorance of God, are wont to define as substance—money, lands, goods, investments! This does not mean that men should fail to utilize their God-given intelligence in the conducting of a proper business, in the devising of new inventions, or in the wise supervision of their investments. But it does mean that men should clearly understand that, in the last analysis, as Mrs. Eddy tells us in the concluding sentence of the paragraph quoted above, "No good is, but the good God bestows."

This statement might seem incomprehensible were it not for the teaching of Christian Science that God is Mind. All real substance must consist of the qualities of divine Mind. Therefore, all the good that we possess, or could ever hope to possess, must be spiritually mental. As we ponder this spiritual fact, it gradually dawns in our consciousness that the perfect thoughts that come to us from Mind, God, are the only good that actually exists, and the only good that God bestows.

That these spiritual facts do not leave us floundering in some vague, impractical altitude of thought, utterly removed from human experience, hundreds of students of Christian Science have proved. At the Wednesday evening meetings conducted by the Christian Science churches throughout the world, it is not an unusual occurrence for a business man to rise and publicly testify that the knowledge that true substance is spiritual has saved his business from collapse.

How can this be? In explanation, one might begin by saying that the thinkers of today realize that what our world urgently needs, in view of the disasters now threatening to engulf it, is not more wealth, but more wisdom, more humanity, more brotherly love. Many a mother has been confronted with a somewhat similar situation, when her children, instead of enjoying and sharing the presents bestowed upon them by some kindly relative, try to take these toys from one another, thereby destroying not only the other's gifts, but their own. The wise mother knows that the children do not need more toys—for in that unruly state of mind they would probably again take the toys from one another—but more love, more intelligence to enable them so to see the foolishness of such conduct that they will cease from it, both for their own sakes and for the sake of others. In other words, the wise mother knows that what her children need is a change of thought.

The business man becomes convinced, by his study of Christian Science, that as a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he" (Proverbs 23:7). He who has learned to think rightly, finds his affairs proportionately benefited. The moment, therefore, anything goes wrong with his business, he looks into his own thinking. He rejects wrong thoughts and casts them out, claiming his birthright as a son of God—the ability to think righteously. He intelligently understands that, as there is only one Mind, God, this Mind must be the Mind of man. Therefore the fears, uncertainty, greed, injustice that may be trying to govern his thoughts or those of his associates, are mere negations, which are cast out as men accept their heritage of godliness, the good gift that God bestows on all His beloved children.

The Christian Scientist knows that his only stock or capital—his only true substance—is Mind, and that his shares are the wisdom, ability, intelligence, love, justice, and kindred qualities which come from the one perfect Mind, and which alone enable him to conduct his business correctly. He never for a moment agrees with the evil suggestion that his brother is a harmful or dishonest competitor, for that would instantly put himself outside of the blessed jurisdiction of the Golden Rule. Instead, he maintains in his consciousness the truth about man in God's likeness, and knows that, even as the Scriptures record in Proverbs (16:7), "When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." He knows that the distresses of this world are passing away, for as mankind assimilates the truths of Christian Science, the wrong thoughts that torment mortals will cease and peace will reign. The Christian Scientist knows, because he has proved it in his own affairs, that, as the Psalmist declared of God (84:11), "No good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly."

Gone to Summer

TO BE a thing that grows in air
Where wings of insects whirl and pass
And know not whether I am there
Or but a blowing in the grass;

Within the shadow of the hill
To lie so still, as root or stone,
That meadow mouse and daffodil
Surprise no flicker but their own;

So stone or green, so sifted slight,
I might be drifted on my way,
Unseen, as common to the sight,
A spar upon the wave of day;

A nearness like the night, so thinned
No bird would think to turn a feather;
And be, as lightly as the wind,
An eye in the wide weather.

—LLOYD FRANKENBERG, in Poetry: *A Magazine of Verse.*

Nocturne

THIS is the herons' secret rendezvous—
At dusk they come to pose against the sky
Like sculptured birds of classical design,
Mysterious as night when moon is high.

And in remotest lands, wherever join
Water and earth, in some sequestered place
The herons gather, and with dignity
Compose themselves, and pause to dream
a space.

Tonight upon the Blue Egyptian Nile
Soft-plumaged birds with music in their wings
Will wheel and come to rest at river's edge,
Where still the tarnished breath of Pharaohs
clings,

While on the margin of the Amazon
Where night is treacherous and danger deep,
Like princesses enchanted in their towers
The herons linger motionless in sleep.

VELMA HITCHCOCK

So Accomplished A Reader

WILDE declared that, when reading, he read both pages of the book at once. He saw them as one picture. But this boast, he said, applied to light literature, not to books of science, or closely printed history. Cheerfully submitting, he allowed us to put him to a test. We opened a book at the first page, laid it on the billiard-room table, and clustered round to watch him. It was, I think, the third volume of a three-volume novel. He turned the pages fast to begin with, then faster and faster, and a little slower towards the end of the book. We did not time him. But he could not have been more than three minutes.

Closing the book with a smile he handed it back for us to study and then question him. He stood the examination without a single mistake. It was this sort of thing.

"Can you tell us, Oscar, where Wilfred fell from the clouds?"

"He dropped in on his uncle and aunt at Cheltenham."

"What was the strange ambition of Colonel Hillgate?"

"To finish his days at Trinidad."

"Good! Does he so finish them?"

"He is doing so when the book ends."

"Did Yvonne Price marry John?"

"No."

"Did she marry Bernard?"

"No. She decided not to, and in parting with him she spoke beautifully. This is what she says. 'There can now be only one word for us, dear Bernard. Goodbye. Let us say this word unflinchingly. Let our hands touch for the last time. Our lips too, if you will. Then let us go our different paths through life without rancour or regret.'" And having delivered this speech in full round tones Oscar laughed triumphantly.

He had not only mastered the whole tale, he could quote passages from it verbatim.—From "Time Gathered," by W. B. MAXWELL. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Lake Tide

WE DIDN'T know that lakes have tides. We had never heard of a lake having a tide until we came to live on the shore of Lake Superior. Perhaps all lakes have imperceptible tides, imperceptible to men, at least; but Lake Superior has a very perceptible tide.

We had gone down to the bay to do some repair work on our sailboat. It was a calm, clear, beautiful July day. Gulls floated listlessly on the blue water, waiting for fish boats that would come in with catches of trout during the afternoon. Further down the bay a group of fishermen were mending and drying nets, and their voices came to us clarified by the limpid, hanging air. Each sound seemed to be amplified, as if the sky above and the water below formed a vast blue mirror-lined chamber for the playing sounds' delight. We had taken off our shoes and gone into the water to pull the prow of the boat up on the sandy beach, so that it would not drift. Working on the boat, we unconsciously talked with hushed voices so that we might not disturb the precious qualities of the day. In the dazzling light, actuality seemed slowly to sway and drift like mist off into deep blue gulfs of unknown realms. Our uttered sentences were immediately transformed into dreams that fell lightly, like petals, into the lapping blue waters of time.

Then gradually I became aware of a freer rolling of the boat. Surmising that this was due to its slipping down in the soft sand, I did not look up until I realized that we were free, slowly drifting in shallow water. Looking at the beach a few feet away, I saw that our shoes were partly submerged by water. Incomprehensible! Then an earthquake flashed in my mind. Quickly I looked villageward for signs of disturbance there, but all was peaceful.

We jumped out of the boat to pull it up on the beach again, and to move our shoes to higher ground. Then we sat down to discuss the possibility of Lake Superior having a tide.

Later that day we put the question to an old fisherman, and he gave us enlightenment. Lake Superior certainly did have a tide; though, as far as he knew, it was the only lake in the world that had one. Lake Superior was favored by tides, because of its great size. But we suggested that all lakes probably have tides, each according to its size; that the merest frog pond probably has a tide imperceptible to man. For we know that this is the law of nature—that the large is ever related to the small; and that it only remains for man to adjust his eye and his wisdom to things of size and time that he may learn his own measurement and place in the universe.

W. VAN D.

Reedy Haunt of the Secret Birds

IF DIRT, as they say, is matter in the wrong place, then mud on the drawing-room carpet, for a most deplorable instance, is dirt indeed. Yet in mud in the right place there are virtues not always recognized. Nor, be it admitted, are they always easy to recognize: as (shall we say?) when the soil of a rain-soaked roadway is squelching into one's boots. But that, it might be argued, is not only mud but dirt. It is in the wrong place. The road should have been tarred.

* * *

WHERE MUD IS undeniably in the right place is on the marge of tidal rivers. To the virtues of that any painter worthy of his salt (or, if it be permitted, of his saltings) would bear witness. The delicate gradations of brown and gray, the green patina of water-weed, the reflections of the sky in the shallow pools—all these are a delight to the eye and a challenge to the subtle brush.

For the bird lover, also, mud has its rewards: when the ducks and the waders come down to feed—the shelducks, brilliant in black and white and chestnut, in pairs or little companies, the dunlins or sanderlings in their hundreds, gray-brown and barely visible as they stand motionless at the water's edge, but making an arc of gleaming silver when they rise and wheel in unison and catch the light on their under wings.

So much for mud which is just mud. There is also the mud which makes a bed for reeds and sedges. Here one may walk, for the soil is partially drained or stiffened with a matting of fallen rushes; or it may be the reed beds are threaded by little paths trodden hard, going one knows not whither. One must walk delicately, it is true, feeling the firm ground, avoiding the black water holes, and liable to be brought to a halt by a larger pool whence perhaps with a clamor a moorhen will scurry. But, for the bird lover, such pains are pleasures; for here is the haunt of the secret birds.

* * *

I DO NOT speak of such rarities as the bearded tit and the bittern. These are birds of the reed beds, but they are only to be found—and that with good fortune or the guidance of one who knows—in certain places. The bearded tit, who is not a tit, dwells in the remoter fastnesses of the Norfolk Broads, and there, too, is the chief home of the bittern. He returned there, not many years ago, after a long absence, and would seem to be inclined to extend his territory. I have heard him in Suffolk, booming deeply in the distance, but have never seen him. For his habits are the opposite of those of his nearest kinsman, the heron, who seeks no concealment on the ground or at nest and sails with conspicuous and majestic deliberation across the open sky.

Those denizens of the reeds, of whom I am thinking, are the warblers in their several kinds. There is also the reed bunting, a dainty little bird with body as brown as a sparrow's, but with glossy black cap and snow-white collar to give him distinction, and very attractive song. But he is hardly a secret bird, for he shuns observation no more than his cousin, the yellowhammer, nesting among the rushes but exercising in the open and perching where he may be seen.

* * *

THE WARBLERS, THE reed and sedge, the marsh and the grasshopper warblers, have other tastes. They are all for secrecy, though not for silence. Walk where they inhabit and you may hear them on every summer day, and far into the summer night; for they keep late hours. But if you want to see them, you will have to look for them. They skulk among the tall vegetation, or flit in brief hurry close above it. But peer into the thicket and you may catch a glimpse of a little brownish form swinging on a stalk, like a field mouse, or slipping hither and thither. That will be a warbler, though which of them is another matter. They are all so much alike, the differences between them lying in the breadth of an eye stripe, the presence or absence of a touch of darker color, or some such tiny detail. I counted it a fortunate day when I got a clear view within a few yards and a few minutes, first of a sedge warbler and then of a reed warbler, and so was able to compare and contrast them. Probably it will be one of those two birds which you, too, have seen, for the others are far from common.

* * *

IN SINGING, ALSO, these warblers of the marshlands show a strong family likeness; except that the grasshopper warbler has a distinctive note which its name describes. The marsh warbler is the finest singer of them all, his song, according to Warde Fowler, that nice observer, being "more silvery, high-pitched, sweet, and varied than that of any other species of warbler" known to him. It is the sedge warbler, most numerous of the race, who makes the greatest noise: with what Jacques Delamain has called "his noisy, jerky song, in which full, clear notes stand out disconnectedly from a background of raucous chattering." He fills the reed bed with music and cheerful clamor and, even though you may not see him, enlivens and makes worth while your walk among the tall pale stems which might without him have been not only muddy but monotonous.

FRANCIS BICKLEY

Seaside Rose

OPPOSITE summer noon a wildflower grows
As pale and pink as noon is pale and blue.
It is the tattered, thinly colored rose,
Wandering lonely sand among a few
Salt-wizened shrubs and straggling leathered
grasses.
No human step comes to disturb it there;
Only the swallows know the flower that passes
The faint sachet through linen-fresh sea air.

ELIZABETH BOHM

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1938 ★★

Short-Termed Co-Op Shares Urged in Plan

Harvard Professor's Aim Is to Avoid Installment Plan Interest Rates

Fewer Years

Present 12-Year Shares End Use of Money for Small Purchases, It Is Held

Tremendous savings to small wage earners through the use of co-operative banks instead of installment plans was contained in a proposal advanced today by Dr. Donald H. Davenport of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

The proposal suggested that Massachusetts co-operative banks keep up with the times by issuing shares maturing in fewer years than the 12 now required, so that husbands and housewives needing furniture or a car might set aside monthly sums which would return to them in a lump at the end of two, three, or five years. In this way would not only interest charges on borrowed money be saved, but interest would be added to the money saved.

The 12-year plan as now practiced, he said, tends to limit members to accumulation of funds for purchase of homes or other property involving approximately the same amount of money.

Caution Advocated

Dr. Davenport at the same time, however, warned that the bars must not be let down too freely, lest co-operative banks experience a "regrettable change" which might see them lose their position as an independent state system.

In a monograph summarizing the results of a detailed study of the State's co-operative banks, he urged that the banks return to first principles—the promotion of thrift among working people, the function for which they were organized. The regrettable change will come about, he said, "if some of the tendencies marking the development of Massachusetts co-operative banks since 1920 are continued, and if they compete in liberality of lending with the Federal savings and loan associations."

Dr. Davenport, who is Associate Professor of Business Statistics at the school, listed detailed conclusions as to how co-operative banks may experience a growth which will be slower but more sound than in the recent past, and which will bring fewer losses.

He praised the Co-operative Central Bank and the Share Insurance Fund, both innovations of the past decade, and made suggestions whereby these institutions might expand their work to the benefit of co-operative banks as a whole.

Would Limit Certificates

These suggestions included not only retention of present restrictions of extension of loans, but that further limitations be placed on issuance of certificates representing matured and paid-up shares. "Issuance of such certificates," he declared, "is not essential to the encouragement of thrift among people of small income, and leads to adoption of lending policies involving greater risk than co-operative banks should assume."

Despite his plea for a return to first principles, Dr. Davenport declared he felt co-operative banks should not become static. Besides recommending issuance of shorter term shares, he advised the banks to emphasize the direct reduction type of mortgage in their loaning, and that they in turn advise members to convert old loans to that type.

The report contains a description of the functions, organization, and administration of a co-operative bank, the sources of its funds, its methods of investment, and the control exercised over it by the State.

In a chapter devoted to the history of co-operative banking in Massachusetts are traced the development of the system in its main outlines, principal changes in policy, and important legislative developments since 1877.

Another chapter is devoted to the discussion of data regarding the operating results of the Massachu-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Fair
Rain
Warmer
Colder
To night
Tomorrow
Fair
Rain
Warmer
Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cloudy, with occasional rain tonight and Wednesday forenoon, possibly followed by clearing toward night; not much change in temperature; moderate northeasterly winds.

For Central New England on Thursday: General conditions appear to be indicative of fair weather with moderate temperature.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably showers on the coast, not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy, probably showers in the east portion tonight and Wednesday, slightly warmer in the west portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight and probably Wednesday morning, slightly warmer Wednesday afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh winds, mostly northeast, occasional rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	57	Minneapolis	60	78
Bermuda	..	..	New Orleans	60	64
Chicago	60	66	New York	60	64
Denver	60	82	Norfolk	70	86
Helena	58	76	Philadelphia	60	66
Kansas City	60	76	St. Louis	62	76
Los Angeles	60	78	San Francisco	54	56
Miami	78	86	Washington	62	82

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 28
B—Maximum, June 27

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:32 p.m., height 11.9 feet
Wednesday, 1:00 p.m., height 10.5 feet

Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

Governor in Message Calls for Prison Study

In Boston Today

Board to Survey Situation Sought

Establishment of a three-member commission to study the need for new prison buildings was proposed to the Legislature today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley in a special message.

The Governor called attention to the Legislature's defeat of his $23,625,000 bond issue program in which provision was made for a $2,000,000 maximum security prison, and said that this defeat left him no alternative but to propose an investigation.

The commission would be appointed by the Governor and would report to the Legislature on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1938.

In his special message the Governor said the Charlestown State Prison has a prison population of nearly 1,000 persons, although equipped to accommodate only 700 inmates.

"Crowding such an excessive number into an unsafe, ill-ventilated and unsanitary structure is bad enough, but that is not the whole situation by any means," the Governor stated.

"The inmates are there, not only as punishment, but also for correctional purposes. Compelling dangerous and desperate convicts to be herded together, thus affording them opportunity for planning violations of the prison code, and permitting them to be intimately associated with other convicts as bad as or worse than themselves, limits, if it does not absolutely bar, reformative influences."

The Governor told the Legislature that many other institutions are antiquated, over-crowded and unable properly to care for inmates. The Governor also pointed out that abandonment of the Charlestown State Prison has been urged by every State Commissioner of Correction for the past score of years.

Putorius Weasel Loses on Roll Call

Statehouse scrubwomen are brave persons, prepared in the course of their duties to meet almost any emergency—and they very often do.

Today they met a weasel—or a mink, or a rat, or a ferret, or a fitch. No one could be quite sure.

There being no mulberry bushes in the vicinity, the "weasel" (or whatever) was wandering somewhat disconsolately about the corridors of the Statehouse in the vicinity of the Sacred Cod.

Screams of the scrubwomen, who didn't expect to find any peripatetic weasels about the building so near to prorogation time, soon brought Fred Grimes and John Cook, two Statehouse plumbers, to the rescue.

Plumbers Grimes and Cook improvised a wire trap. The "weasel" looked suspiciously at this boondoggle and backed away—proving that he was probably a Republican.

An emergency call to the Statehouse restaurant brought a bag of lump sugar on the scene. Sugar, as it often does, did the trick.

Scrubwomen, plumbers and an interested bystander or two then pondered what to do with the "weasel." In the meantime, they called Carl Bates, chief game supervisor of the Department of Conservation, de-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Another Wet Day Forecast

Good old New England never does things halfway.

First it brings a full week of intense heat which turned faces skyward in search of relief.

Then it sends a veritable downpour which has driven people indoors and set them to wondering if the sun will ever shine again.

The Boston weather bureau says it will—but not before Thursday. Its forecast says the atmosphere will "continue cloudy, with occasional rain tonight and Wednesday forenoon, possibly followed by clearing toward night, and not much change in temperature."

Since early Sunday morning, more than three and one half inches of rain have fallen, bringing the total for the month to 5.69 inches, or 3.14 inches greater than normal.

Milk Dealers Must Pay to Pool

Greater Boston milk dealers contesting the constitutionality of the Federal order setting up the milk equalization pool must continue to pay their shares into the U. S. District Court pending final determination of their protests, the Circuit Court of Appeals held yesterday.

The Court ruled that the temporary injunction issued last November ordering the milk dealers to contribute, and the order of Judge George H. Bingham requiring that the payments be made to the Court, should remain in force.

About $200,000 a month is being paid by the milk dealers into the milk equalization pool. With the marketing administration expenses, this money is held by the District Court.

Judges Scott Wilson, James M. Morton, Jr., and John J. Mahoney concurred in the decision.

Power Conveying Costs Are Sought

As petitioner for lower electric rates from the Suburban Gas and Electric Company of Revere and Winthrop, Louis E. Mahoney told the Public Utilities Commission today that 80 per cent of the energy produced by the Connecticut River Power Company of New Hampshire is sold in Massachusetts. He asked the Commission to request the Federal Power Commission to make an investigation of transmission costs.

Mr. Mahoney declared the Connecticut River Power Company sells energy to the New England Power Company, which in turn sells to the Eastern Masachusetts Electric Company, which transmits the energy to the Suburban Gas and Electric. He contended that knowledge of the transmission cost is essential for the Public Utilities Commission in order to determine fair and equitable rates to be charged by the Suburban.

Damon E. Hall, counsel for the New England Power Association, opposed the suggestion of Federal board inquiry as "futile" in connection with the present petition for lower rates. He dismissed the idea as "so much waste paper" so far as the Commission was concerned.

Crime Prevention Conference Planned in Vermont for Fall

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 28—Plans for the third annual New England Conference on probation, parole, and crime prevention, to be held in Burlington Sept. 15, 16, and 17, were completed Saturday at a meeting here of T. C. Dale, Commissioner of Public Welfare, and Roy Simmonds of Providence, R. I., parole officer. Among the speakers will be Miss Dorothy Canfield Fisher of Arlington and James V. Bennett of Washington, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Mrs. Fisher will discuss prevention of juvenile delinquency in an address Thursday evening, Sept. 15.

Mr. Simmonds said it was expected the conference would bring together about 700 persons interested in prevention and handling of crime and juvenile delinquency. Its aim is to cement relationships between New England officials and all interested in crime prevention. It was partly a result of conference work, Mr. Simmonds said, that New Hampshire completed a plan last year for Statewide juvenile courts.

Both Gov. George D. Aiken and Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills will address the conference.

* * *

Patrol Cars Needed

John P. Davis, State Purchasing Agent, has opened bids covering six makes of cars for replacement of 12 patrol vehicles of the Motor Vehicle Department. The lowest bids were turned over to Murdock A. Campbell, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, to be checked with specifications.

* * *

Drought Ended

Week-end rains ended a drought which seriously threatened growing crops in many sections of Vermont. Fall corn was rapidly burning up under several weeks of hot weather without rain, and timothy and alfalfa crops were said to be short as a result of the continued drought. Pastures have dried up so rapidly in some sections that farmers have been forced to feed newly cut alfalfa to their herds. The dry weather has also hit the strawberry crop hard, most growers reporting their pickings as less than or approximately a third of normal. An acute water shortage in many parts of the State has apparently been alleviated.

* * *

State Toured by Boys

Thirty Vermont boys completed the tenth annual tour of the so-called Intra-Vermont Special, after a week spent in cruising the State to increase their knowledge of its agriculture and industries. The tour

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Ericson Site Withheld From Hampton Fete

What Is Believed Burial Spot of Leif's Brother Has 'Keep Off' Sign

Star Exhibit

New Hampshire Town Plans Tercentenary; Hopes to Put Rock on Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON, N. H., June 28—This town is marking its 300th birthday this summer, but it is experiencing difficulty in making one of its most interesting historical subjects available to the general public.

It has long been claimed that white men visited the New Hampshire shore long before the visit of Columbus. It is claimed too that the famous Norse explorer Leif Ericson landed near or at Hampton about the year 1,000, and it has been further claimed that on this visit Leif's brother, Thorvald, passed on, and his was the first burial of a white man in America.

Ericson Marker?

A few years ago a large stone with strange markings on it was uncovered among a group of cottages at what is known as Surfside Park, just a short distance off the road from Hampton Beach to Hampton Village. These strange markings have been studied by various students of history and the conclusion has been drawn that this stone marks the burial place of Thorvald Ericson.

The property where this stone is located is in private ownership, and the owner has apparently shown little interest in the supposed historical importance of the property. Since the stone was uncovered several years ago it has been partly recovered with dump and now a sign has been placed at the spot requesting the public to keep out.

The Town would like to have the spot open to the general public during its tercentenary celebration and have it properly marked so steps have been taken to see what the Town could do to acquire the property.

Descriptions Fit

It is pointed out that like lots in Surfside Park are assessed by the town at approximately $20 a lot, and that if the town cannot arrange with the lot owner for its acquisition or allowing the public to visit it, that a special town meeting may be called in order that the lot may be available to visitors.

Students of history who have studied the matter since the discovery of the rock contend that historical records prove that Thorvald Ericson was buried at what is now Hampton and that the description of the location fits the location of the rock.

Vermont Formula: Higher Liquor Tax

Vermont leads the Nation as the budget-balanced State, a story told by a Boston member of the New England Council reveals.

Last Friday, the story goes, the New England Council was discussing ways to balance State and Municipal budgets, at a meeting in Woodstock, Vt. After several members from different States had told of their experiences in obtaining new funds to balance their budgets, Howard Rice, publisher of the Brattleboro (Vt.) Reformer and member of the Vermont Legislature, said:

"This year we in Vermont found our State budget unbalanced by $700,000. So we raised new revenue by liquor and cigarette taxes, revised our estimates a bit and came out all right. We not only balanced the budget, but we had a little left over and loaned that to New Hampshire—at a low rate of interest."

The exact amount of the loan was not revealed.

Martin Slated For Snell Job In U.S. House

Massachusetts Editor Is Party Regular, Deviating on Wage-Hour Bill

G. O. P. Whip

His Chiefs Look to Him for Job Well Done in Line of Party Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—A modest bachelor from North Attelboro, Mass., who would rather talk politics than eat is Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., slated to succeed Representative Bertrand Snell as Republican leader of the House.

"Joe" Martin isn't the flashy type of politician. He's a Party regular, one to whom Republican chiefs have often turned when they want to be sure an important job is done well.

As Republican whip of the House and Chairman of the Congressional campaign committee Representative Martin has had excellent training for the post to which he is expected to be named. So sure is he of re-election in his own 14th district in Massachusetts, that most of his summers recently have been spent campaigning for other Republican candidates on national tickets.

Landon Aide

He was floor manager for Alfred M. Landon at the last national Republican Convention and in charge of his eastern headquarters in New York City.

He finds with Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, that it's just as easy to be elected by staying away from his home district as in making stump speeches, except in his case, of course, he is working for the Party while Mr. Tinkham travels abroad.

Representative Martin has risen gradually and steadily through Party ranks since his election in 1912 to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He served two years in the lower chamber, three years in the State Senate, and three years as the Executive Secretary of the State Republican Committee before his election to the House in 1924 to succeed "Uncle Billy" Greene, who had represented the Fall River district for a quarter of a century.

One Exception

Representative Martin has voted consistently with his Party except in the case of the wages and hours bill which he supported as a concession to workers in the industrial section he represents.

Unlike Mr. Snell, Mr. Martin shuns Washington social life. He prefers to sit down with a few friends and talk politics.

Recently when Representative Edith Nourse Rogers entertained the New England delegation at dinner, he persuaded her to forsake the Party games she had planned for the radio and the Pennsylvania primary returns.

Back home in North Attleboro where he was born and has lived all his life, Mr. Martin publishes a newspaper, the Evening Chronicle. In Washington, he lives in a hotel and spends most of his waking hours at the Capitol.

He is democratic with a small "d," making friends easily. Though his trousers may not always be creased as Mr. Snell's have been, and his hair often needs combing, he has a ready smile and a glint in his eye that gets brighter the minute anybody mentions politics in any phase.

Woman Communist Out For N. H. Governorship

CONCORD, N. H., June 28 (AP)—Mrs. Elba K. Chase, Washington Village farmwife, today announced her candidacy for Governor on the Communist ticket.

Mother of five children, Mrs. Chase said her campaign slogan would be "jobs, security, democracy, and peace." Her son, Homer, is with the Loyalist forces in Spain.

Mrs. Chase said a committee of nine party members would draw up a campaign platform. She previously has been a candidate for Governor and Congress.

Snell and Martin Talk It Over

© Harris & Ewing

Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Left); Bertrand H. Snell (Right)

Republican Leaders in the United States Congress

Fake Store Sales In Massachusetts To Become Illegal

Fake "closing out" or "going out of business" sales will be outlawed after Friday in Massachusetts under legislation becoming law at that time. On the same day the one per cent employee contribution to the unemployment compensation fund will be suspended for one year under a bill now before the Governor for his signature.

The "closing out" sales bill was passed by the Legislature three months ago and inasmuch as it did not contain an emergency preamble a 90-day wait was required before it became law.

Under the act such sales are strictly regulated unless a business has been operating for at least one year. Other merchants when staging such sales must file an inventory and post a $1,000 bond with the city or town clerk. This provision is designed to prevent introduction of additional goods, a trick resorted to frequently by those conducting fake "closing out" or "going out of business" sales.

Undoubtedly Governor Hurley will sign the employee contribution bill within a day or two, inasmuch as he originally proposed elimination of this contribution on the ground that the unemployment contribution fund, with a surplus of more than $50,000,000, is more than sufficient to meet all emergencies. During the year's suspension of this contribution a special legislative commission will study the advisability of eliminating the contribution permanently.

Redistricting Defeated

Meanwhile, the Legislature yesterday killed for a second time Governor Hurley's special message proposal for immediate reappointment of the Representative, Senatorial, and Councilor districts.

When the Governor recently sent his first message on the subject, the Legislature referred redistricting to a special commission for study. A few days ago the Governor sent a new demand for immediate action. Yesterday the House of Representatives placed the message on file, thus ignoring the Governor's proposal.

The House also defeated a last minute attempt to kill a bill forcing taxpayers owing tax bills of $1,000

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Tax Bill Delays Laid to Lack Of Expert Workers

A new system for preparing Boston's tax bills on special machines by City employees instead of by private concerns working under contract has delayed considerably the mailing out of this year's tax bills, but is expected to function smoothly in the years to come, members of the Board of Assessors asserted today.

The new machines, installed at the direction of Richard Whitcomb, Mayor Tobin's erstwhile efficiency expert, are expected to save the City money over a period of years. But this year, it was revealed yesterday in City Council, mailing of the tax bills and subsequent collection of taxes has been greatly delayed because employees have found it difficult to operate the machines. Furthermore, the City has had difficulty in obtaining the proper type of paper to be used.

To speed up the mailing of this year's bills under the new system Mayor Tobin has ordered that special operators, familiar with the machines, be hired by the assessors. Just what hours these experts will work has not yet been decided. At present City employees work on the Tax Bills during the day until 4 p. m. At that hour about 30 girls from the welfare department come on as a second shift and work until 11 p. m. Whether the staff of trained operators will be put to work at 11 p. m. to work through the night is not known.

Under the Whitcomb plan, the City will save about $11,000 annually by the machine system of billing—once it has become effective. This saving could not be realized this year, due to the capital outlay for the machines, costing several thousand dollars.

Few Boston taxpayers will receive their real estate tax bills this year in time to pay the first of two installments by July 1, as is customary under the law. City officials, anticipating a delay in tax revenue to the City, do not expect the situation will require further loans in anticipation of taxes. Once the tax bills are mailed, the normal flow of cash to the City Treasury that begins at about this time of year will be resumed, officials expect.

New Hampshire Dedicates Cannon Mountain Tramway

FRANCONIA, N. H., June 28 (AP)—A bottle of water from Echo Lake, at the base of New Hampshire's $250,000 tramway up 4,000-foot Cannon Mountain, was used today as Mrs. Francis P. Murphy, wife of the Governor of New Hampshire, christened the tramway cars.

Govs. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts and Lewis O. Barrows of Maine were among guests invited to the dedication ceremonies a day ahead of the public opening of the tramway tomorrow. Governor Hurley was unable to accept the invitation because of pressure of State House business in Boston.

Dedication Ceremonies

The ceremonies involved a three-way passing of the key to the station—from C. F. Hood, President of the American Steel & Wire Company of Worcester, Mass., builders of the tramway, to Governor Murphy, and then to James C. MacLeod, Chairman of the State Tramway Commission.

The two cars, each built to carry 27 passengers and one attendant, were named "Lincoln" and "Lafayette" at the moment Mrs. Murphy's bottles crashed against their steel sides.

The passenger list for the first official trip up the mountain included the Governors and their wives; Robert Fechner, head of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and Mrs. Fechner, and various New Hampshire officials and engineers.

Ride of 5,410 Feet

The tramway cars, slung on cables supported by steel towers, will carry visitors to the top of Cannon Mountain—a ride of 5,410 feet—in approximately 5½ minutes.

In summer the trip will give visitors a view of the White Mountains for miles in every direction. In winter it will provide easy access to the Richard Taft ski trail, which makes a vertical descent of 2,025 feet in 2.1 miles.

After the dedication ceremonies, the official party was invited to the base station of the Mount Washington cog railway as guests of Col. Henry N. Teague, President of the line. Colonel Teague arranged an inspection tour of the road, to the summit of the state's highest peak.

Hurley Works On New Plan For Spending

Compromise With Legislature Forecast Following Conference

Program Awaited

Distribution of $9,000,000 From Highway Funds Is a Possibility

The possibility of a spending program compromise between Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Republican-controlled Legislature loomed today as the Governor's office worked on a new program to be submitted to the Legislature.

Indications of the compromise came yesterday following a conference between Governor Hurley and Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate. After the conference Republican and Democratic Senators, in an executive session, discussed the possibility of a $4,500,000 appropriation for the State Department of Public Works and a $4,500,000 distribution to cities and towns for road work, the $9,000,000 to come from the highway fund. In return for approval of these plans, it is understood, the Governor is ready to abandon his fight for a $23,625,000 bond issue for unemployment relief.

G. O. P. Sentiment

Republican sentiment on this proposal was sounded out by Senator Edward C. Carroll of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader. However, Republican Senators did not take a definite stand.

The compromise spending program was immediately opposed by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, in a letter to members of the Legislature.

"The plight of the taxpayer in Massachusetts," he wrote, "demands that you refuse all further grossly extravagant proposals during this session."

Mr. MacDonald said "no such trade is justified and should be defeated on the grounds that it is resubmission of appropriations already voted upon and refused by the General Court; that need for the construction involved has not been shown; and that the provision of any such sum to be expended by the manner indicated, without restriction, would mean employment on a political basis at the height of a biennial campaign."

Moyse to Confer

Today Senator George G. Moyse (R) of Waltham will confer with the Governor on the proposed compromise. Senator Moyse will act as Senator Wragg's representative.

Meanwhile, the Legislature will hold informal sessions today, inasmuch as their calendars are virtually clear of work. Practically the only major problems remaining are the financial measures to be submitted by the Governor.

Should the Legislature approve the compromise proposal the State budget for 1938 would pass the $80,000,000 mark, by far the largest spending program in the history of Massachusetts. The present record was established in 1931 when Gov. Joseph B. Ely pushed through a program totaling over $78,000,000. However, this figure included a bond issue of more than $13,000,000. The largest regular budget was established by Gov. James M. Curley in 1936 when it totaled $72,697,000.

Compromise Program

The proposed compromise program called for $1,500,000 for State highway maintenance, $1,500,000 for new State highway construction, $1,000,000 for construction of town and county roads, and $500,000 for maintenance of Metropolitan District Commission highways. The latter sum would add the Metropolitan district by transferring from the district to the State maintenance costs. Legislation providing a similar program, however, was recently defeated.

The $4,500,000 distribution would go for road projects to be supervised by State Department of Public Works engineers.

Ten Scholarships Are Sponsored By Bay State Hotels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 28—Ten more Massachusetts youths will receive scholarships to study hotel management as the result of the action taken by the Massachusetts Hotel Association at its meeting here last night at Williams Inn. The Association is already helping 10 boys with scholarships at Massachusetts State College.

The Association also voted to support an advertising program sponsored by the New England Hotel Association aimed to attract next year's New York World's Fair crowds to New England. The New England group recently voted $5,000 for this purpose providing that the State Associations would match the amount. Last night the Massachusetts group voted $1,250 for this purpose. When all State groups have contributed there will be a $10,000 fund for advertising purposes.

The Massachusetts Hotel Association is not the only group sponsoring scholarships. The Boston Stewards Club is offering scholarships in hotel courses at Cornell University as well as at Massachusetts State. The Boston Hotel Accountants' Association is underwriting two scholarships, and the Epicurean Club of Boston and the Key Club of Boston are also aiding students.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" .... Wagner
Suite of Dances:
  Gigue* .... Bach
  Passacaglia** .... Purcell
  Minuet* .... Beethoven
  Waltz .... Tchaikovsky
  Rhumba .... McDonald
  Cordoba,** from the Suite "Iberia" Albeniz
Songs with Orchestra:
  Prologue from "Pagliacci" Leoncavallo
  The Lord's Prayer .... Malotte
  Soloist: Joseph Paul Smith, baritone
Overture, "The Russian Easter" Rimsky-Korsakoff
Ave Maria .... Arcadelt-McDonald
Americana:
  Turkey in the Straw .... Guion
  Fugato on a Well-Known Theme McBride
  Pop Goes the Weasel*
Cake-Walk .... McDonald
"Clair de Lune"* .... Debussy
Romance in D-flat* .... Sibelius
Entrance of the Gods Into Valhalla, From "Das Rheingold" ..... Wagner

*Indicates arrangement by Lucien Cailliet. **Indicates arrangement by Charles O'Connell.

Charles O'Connell, guest conductor

Theaters

Copley—
"Created Equal," by John Hunter Booth. Presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"The Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon. 3:35, 6:41, 9:51. Also "Goodbye Broadway." 2:09, 5:15, 8:21.

Keith Memorial—
"The Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux, Mischa Auer, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10. Also "The Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen, William Gargan, and Beatrice Roberts. 10:05 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.

Scollay and Modern—
"Crime School," featuring the "Dead End" boys and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Torchy Blane in Panama." Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," with Frank McHugh and Ann Sheridan. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Woman Against Woman," starring Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also Freddie Bartholomew and Mickey Rooney in "Lord Jeff." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

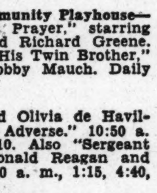
Uptown—
"Hawaii Calls." 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Goodbye Broadway." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

University—
"Four Men and a Prayer," starring Loretta Young. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "Dr. Rhythm," with Bing Crosby. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Also March of Time, featuring "Men of Medicine—1938." 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. Tomorrow: Errol Flynn in "The Green Light." Also "These Three," with Miriam Hopkins and Merle Oberon.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Four Men and a Prayer," starring Loretta Young and Richard Greene. Also "Penrod and His Twin Brother," with Billy and Bobby Mauch. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Hub—
Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland in "Anthony Adverse." 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Sergeant Murphy," with Ronald Reagan and Mary Maguire. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Dr. Rhythm," with Bing Crosby and Mary Carlisle. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Women Are Like That," featuring Kay Francis and Pat O'Brien. 2:05, 5:18, 8:10.



Tremont—
"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," featuring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. Also "Thunder in the City," starring Edward G. Robinson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Strand—
Bette Davis and Henry Fonda in "Jezebel." Also "Walking Down Broadway," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. Tomorrow: "A Girl With Ideas," featuring Wendy Barrie and Walter Pidgeon. Also "High Flyers," with Wheeler and Woolsey.

Exeter—
"The Crime of Dr. Hallet," with Ralph Bellamy and Josephine Hutchinson. 2:09, 5, 7:55. Also "Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Brothers and Tony Martin. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20.

South Station Theater—
Donald Duck in "Self Control," "Historical Boston," "Charlie Chase Comedy," "Isle of Enchantment," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Over the Wall," with Dick Foran. 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:15. Also "Extortion," with Scott Colton. 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 5:35, 9.

Metropolitan—
"White Banners," featuring Jackie Cooper, Fay Bainter, Claude Rains and Bonita Granville. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Rascals." 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Tomorrow

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Elliott will conduct a guidance tour on French Rooms. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays. News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

New Hampshire Supreme Court Reverses Standpat Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 28—Loosening of the conservative thongs which acknowledgedly have constrained the State Supreme Court here for many years is seen here in a decision clarifying the manner in which Federal inheritance taxes are to be assessed in this State.

Although the influence of the present Washington Administration has quite apparently resulted in broader interpretations of law by higher courts in many other sections of United States, until today New Hampshire seemed content to conform to its traditionally strait definitions.

The decision, written by Justice Peter Woodbury, youngest member of the court, stated:

"The theory upon which this court has proceeded in the past is open to serious criticism."

Observers immediately pointed out that this assertion was entirely at odds with the attitude which has always been regarded as characteristic of New England—"We've always done it that way."

With this abrupt preliminary, the opinion, in which all five judges concurred, reversed three previous decisions of the State Supreme Court on the same matter.

The opinion was rendered after Dartmouth College contended that Federal inheritance taxes should be assessed on the legatee, rather than on the estate itself. The Hanover institution was left a considerable sum by former Gov. Albert O. Brown. Representatives of the college argued that the Federal tax should be collected after it had been distributed to the various legatees. As an educational institution, Dartmouth would thus be exempt from the tax.

In denying the college's claim, the court severely criticized former decisions which had upheld the legatee-tax point of view. In further extenuation of its almost unprecedented action, the decision said:

"The doctrine of "stare decisis' (literally, to stand by decided matters) is not one to be either rigidly applied or blindly followed. So used the doctrine would nullify that basic principle of the common law which permits it to grow and develop to meet new and changing social conditions, and would soon render the law inelastic, archaic, and useless to serve the needs of a dynamic.

"The doctrine of 'stare decisis' is a brake upon legal change to be applied in the interest of continuity. It should not be applied so sparingly as to destroy the usefulness of judicial decisions as precedents, but, on the other hand, neither should it be used so freely as in every case to render inviolable those prior decisions of the court which we consider erroneous."

Boston Prisoners' Societies To Work Jointly at 51 Cornhill

A Boston charitable work of which many persons are not aware received a decided impetus this week when the John Howard Society, the Massachusetts Prison Association, and the Friends of Prisoners Society opened a joint office at 51 Cornhill.

These organizations have been working independently for many years to help discharged prisoners become re-established and according to Herbert C. Parsons, President of the John Howard Society and former head of the Massachusetts Board of Probation, they have been doing a commendable work. The merger, however, is expected to improve greatly the efficiency of these groups and eventually to broaden their scope.

In the opinion of Mr. Parsons and his associates, the work being done is important beyond the humanitarian reasons for they feel that in aiding these "forgotten men and women" they are contributing in a measure to the cause of crime prevention. Few will deny their claim when it is realized that the discharged prisoner, unlike the parolee, is released from prison without supervision or aid. It is this class of former prisoner that Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, once referred to as the most dangerous type with which society has to contend.

The discharged prisoner's lot is not a happy one and with economic conditions as they are at present his opportunities for "going straight" are even less auspicious, it is contended. It is the function of these charitable organizations to help such men by finding them work, giving them financial aid over the rough spots, and perhaps even more important, giving them the encouragement of friendly advice and understanding.

With a central headquarters for carrying on this work it will be possible to keep complete case records and, through the activities of field workers, keep in closer contact with the men and women being assisted. This, according to Mr. Parsons, will help to eliminate instances where men come seeking only the immediate "handout," and will enable those who are eager to "make good" to receive the attention and aid which these organizations have to offer.

Short Wave Programs

For Wednesday, June 29

Boston—7:30 p. m.—"Cosmic Conditions and Radio Reception." W1XAL, 49.6m., 6.04meg.

London—7:35 p. m.—"Jack Ahoy!," version of film. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9:51meg.

Boston—7:45 p. m.—Modern Radio: "Frequency Measurement." W1XAL, 496m., 6.04meg.

Budapest—8 p. m.—Songs of the Hungarian Steppes. HAT4, 32.8m., 9.12meg.

Schenectady—8 p. m.—Latin American Concert. W2XAF, 31.4m., 9.53meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—8:15 p. m.—Program for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2m., 9.59meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; "Around Italy with Music"; Rosita Jemma Wade: "Just talking on . . ."; Light Music. 2RO4, 25.4m., 11.81meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.

Paris—9:30 p. m.—Popular recordings. TPA-3, 25.24m., 11.86meg.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Nine short Pieces for Piano by Albert Luig, played by composer. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Caracas—10 p. m.—"Montero Boarding House," comedy. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.

Berlin—10:15 p. m.—"Pagliacci," opera. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—10:35 p. m.—"In and Out of Rhythm"; "Swing Versus Sweet"; "The Perfect Marriage," light comedy. GSI, 19.6m., 15.26meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 1.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Heads Fitchburg Schools

FITCHBURG, Mass., June 28 (AP)—George Cleveland Francis, Superintendent of Schools at Chelsea, was elected Superintendent here last night by the Fitchburg School Committee, to fill a vacancy. The salary is $5,400.

Lightweight Sports Jumpers of Silk & Wool $12.50

Choice of White, Beige, Black/White

This is but one of the many new models we are now showing.

ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston Street, Boston

57th Annual SALE

FOOTWEAR AND HOSIERY

Marvelous values in street, sport and dress shoes for men, women and children—including every pair of our famous Plastics ... our Swiss Sandals at $9.95 ... handbags, evening slippers, a special group of Arnold Authentics, etc.

COME IN AND SAVE AT THESE PRICES

Children's Shoes $2.45 Up
Boys' 2.95 Up
Girls' and Youthful Fashion 3.95 Up
Men's 4.95 Up
Women's 5.95 Up
Hosiery 69c Up

THAYER McNEIL
At the Following Stores
47 Temple Place 414 Boylston Street
Coolidge Corner 15 West Street (Men's)
Boston
Wellesley Square in Wellesley

Funds Assigned For Deep Harbor At Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 28—July 1 has been set as the date for the start on the project of deepening Providence Harbor channel from 30 to 35 feet, as provided in the Rivers and Harbors Bill, Lieut. Col. J. S. Bragdon, of the U. S. Engineers' Office, announces.

The hopper suction dredge Marshall, of New York, will be used to scrape the floor of the channel, Colonel Bragdon said. The dredge carries a crew of about 50. A second dredge may join in the work later.

An allotment of $210,000 to launch the project has been announced, and Army Engineers at Washington have allotted an additional $600,700. The project, including dredging in the vicinity of the Municipal Dock, is estimated to cost $1,200,000, and the job is expected to take nine months.

The dredge will begin operations at the lower end of the channel, off the north end of Popasquash Neck, Colonel Bragdon said. It will work 24 hours a day on a three-shift basis. Its hoppers hold 1440 cubic yards of sand and mud, and it will make frequent trips to the deep parts of Narragansett Bay to dump the material.

The deepening of Providence Harbor to 35 feet will permit ships with a draught of 33 to 34 feet, which means about everything but the superliners, to come here. Actually, Colonel Bragdon explained, the new depth of the channel will be 36 feet, since U. S. Engineers always dig an extra foot for good measure.

A ship channel 300 feet wide and 23 feet deep will be dug around Goat Island, where the Naval Torpedo Station is located, beginning about Sept. 1, under an allotment of $37,500 for the project, Colonel Bragdon said.

Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

ended in Brattleboro, where visits were made to industrial plants. As in all other towns included in the itinerary, Brattleboro residents opened their homes to the boys during their stay in the "Organ City."

* * *

Cannon Recovered

A brass cannon, Civil War relic, stolen recently from the town of Randolph, was recovered this week in Whitehall, N. Y., according to Almo D. Franzoni, State Investigator. No arrests have been made, he said, but several men had been questioned by the Whitehall police after an attempt was made to sell the cannon to a junk dealer. It is said to be worth about $100 as junk.

* * *

D. A. R. Get-Together

The sixth annual "get-together" of the Vermont Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be held Thursday in Burlington to clarify the work of State committees and to plan for the coming year. A Council meeting has been called for 11 o'clock by Mrs. C. R. Arkinson, State Regent, of St. Albans.

* * *

False Statements

Sydney Taylor and William Nugent, both of Rutland, were fined $5 and $10 and costs respectively in Municipal Court for falsifying applications for unemployment benefits. Angelo J. Spero, state attorney, said 25 similar cases are being investigated in Rutland County. The two men were also sentenced to 30 days in county jail, the sentences to be suspended if the men make restitution for money received by them from the State Unemployment Commission.

* * *

Women G. O. P.

Mrs. Frank Warner of Vergennes was elected president of the Vermont Women's Republican Club, at the annual meeting held here. Among those speaking at the session were Governor Aiken, Representative Charles A. Plumley, and Miss Katherine V. Parker, former head of the Massachusetts Women's Republican Clubs. Mrs. Warner succeeds Mrs. Charles B. Adams of Waterbury.

Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Mrs. W. C. Miller, St. Albans; Mrs. Earle Drown, White River Junction; secretary, Mrs. John Williams, Charlotte; treasurer, Mrs. Claude Campbell, Manchester Center; auditor, Mrs. Mary H. Adams, Bennington.

In an impromptu speech at the business session Miss Consuelo Northrop, of Burlington, urged a revival of the drive for a closed primary, declaring that Democrats in Chittenden County are planning to "run our primaries for us," and to try to nominate the weaker Republican candidates. She recalled that two previous attempts, including one at the last session of the Legislature, have been made to close the primaries, both of which failed.

* * *

Benefit Claims

An analysis of claims and benefit payments to Vermont unemployed, this week revealed the largest concentrations in the Burlington and Springfield areas. There were 4,495 claims filed through the Burlington office with $151,464 being paid up to June 1 to 2,780 eligible claimants. At Springfield 2.620 claims were filed and a total of $92,466 paid to eligible unemployed. Of those receiving benefits through the Burlington office 1.648 have exhausted their benefit credits while the number in the Springfield division was 1,766.

English Tea Room

Luncheon, tea and dinner served in an atmosphere of charm with really delicious food.

31 Newbury Street
Boston

Good-Bye Kisses Reach a New High

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By a Staff Photographer

One Hundred Burroughs Foundation Newsboys Off for Vacation

The Picture Shows Harvey Bloom Receiving the Farewell of His Sister, June Bloom, as Their Mother, Mrs. Henry Bloom, Lifts the Little Girl to the Window. The Boys Are Off for Agassiz Village, Near West Poland, Maine, Where They Will Spend Two Weeks in Rest and Recreation

Boston Port Authority Lists Outward and Inward Sailings

Log of the Port of Boston

Between July 3 and Nov. 27 there will be 48 transatlantic steamer sailings from Boston, not counting the fine passenger services available by the Canadian National Steamships, the United Fruit Company, Eastern Steamship Lines, and coastwise steamship companies, according to the Port Authority.

Sailings have been tabulated and published in folders by the Authority for free distribution to publicize the port. Incoming passenger steamers are also listed from July 2 to Dec. 23, numbering 70 vessels.

Outward sailings include regular service provided by the Cunard White Star, the Anchor, the Italian and Johnston-Warren Lines, as well as special sailings by the French Line, Holland American Line, and Red Star Line. The French Line sends its Champlain to Boston Aug. 12; the Holland American's Statendam sails July 16, and the Red Star's Westernland is listed for July 10.

* * *

Chowder Day

Next get-together of the special National Maritime Day Committee of the port which arranged the spectacular Maritime Day observance, May 22, has been set for Friday, July 1.

Frank S. Davis, chairman, in line with his plan to hold the committee together so it would be in readiness to begin early functioning for next Maritime Day, has arranged a harbor trip for the committee aboard the fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud of international racing fame. Chowder is to be provided for guests in genuine fishing fleet flavor.

Business will enter activities long enough for discussion of preliminary plans for future procedure.

Meanwhile, Mr. Davis keeps in the news with his various activities. Latest is his gratification at action of the Post Office Department in awarding contract for twine to the Ludlow Manufacturing and Sales Company of Boston, in preference to a North Carolina cotton company at a higher price.

He had protested vigorously to New England Senators and Massachusetts Congressmen against the possible awarding of the contract to the cotton company at a higher price than the Boston firm had bid. Results constitute a good illustration of what can be accomplished for New England by concerted and vigorous action on the part of the New England delegation in Washington, he said.

In all such cases, New England would profit if the same organized and aggressive action could be taken with the Washington authorities in all matters affecting New England, the same as is customarily being done on behalf of the South, Middle West, and other sections, he said.

* * *

Waterbusses

The march of progress in transportation now brings the rapidly increasing bus to the precincts of water travel. It was Harold P. Smith, New England manager of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce who disclosed to Boston shipping interests the invasion of water transportation by bus.

Says Mr. Smith: Large speedy motor-driven waterbusses that require a crew of not more than two, first appeared in Sweden last year when a craft, fitted with heavy oil engines was put into service in Lake Malar. Another one has been provided this year to transport tourists from Stockholm to points of interest on the lake.

"A French company, operating on the Lake of Geneva, plans excursion trips with a waterbus of this type, designed by a Swedish motorboat constructor and built at a French yard. It will have a capacity for from 60 to 80 passengers and will be propelled by two heavy oil motors of 120 horsepower each and capable of attaining a speed of 14 knots. It was claimed that for the purpose of transporting passengers on short trips the waterbus is much cheaper to run than the small steamers and that they are more comfortable for the passengers." **Leon Stone**

Oyster 'Pest' Problem Solved

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 28

The Bureau of Fisheries said today experiments in controlling the starfish to protect oyster beds in Long Island Sound indicated a solution had been found to the problem.

Officials of the Bureau said use of calcium oxide or quicklime on oyster beds destroyed the starfish, which have caused $750,000 damage a year to Long Island Sound beds.

Experiments conducted at the Milford, Conn., laboratory by Dr. Victor Loosanoff and James Engle showed the quicklime treatment in one application had destroyed 80 per cent of the starfish.

They added the application of the chemical did not injure other forms of life on the sea bottom except in periods when larvae of commercial species were in the water.

Portsmouth to Note Its 300th Year As First Town in R. I.

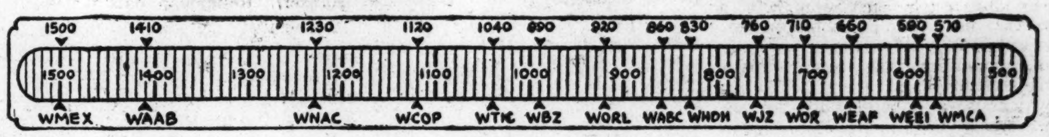
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, R. I., June 28—With appropriate exercises, this Town will celebrate the 300th anniversary of its founding as the first organized settlement in Rhode Island on July 16.

Though the establishment of Portsmouth took place two years after the arrival of Roger Williams to the shores of Rhode Island, the signing of the Portsmouth Compact in 1638 giving definite organization to the group that looked to John Clarke for leadership placed Portsmouth in the lead as the first colony in Rhode Island to become politically organized.

The celebration on July 16 will be held at Founders' Brook on the site of the place where the Compact was signed. The program will start at 11 o'clock that morning with music and speaking. Proceeds from the sale of a pocket-piece, bearing the town's seal, the tercentenary dates, and John Clarke's name as founder on the face, will be devoted to restoring the original site.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	Top Hatters: orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:15	Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters: orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30	Popular music	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45	News; music	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Console Echoes"	NEA speaker	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:00	Variety program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Medal award	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Hollywood comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	Charioteers: quartet	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Concert Hall"	Commentator	"Musical Album"	"Music of the Masters"
7:45	"Second Husband"	James Melton; orch.	Studio speaker	"Musical Album"	Swing Band
8:00	Edw. G. Robinson;	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Claire Trevor; sk.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Commentator
8:30	Al Jolson; Martha	"Information Please":	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45	Raye; orchestra	questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	"Music That Soothes"
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop": informal in-	"Fashions in Music"	Variety Hour
9:15	comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	Network program	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Fibber McGee and Com-	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45	Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	pany	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00	"Time to Shine":	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Ferdinando's Orch.	Swing Band
10:15	Hal Kemp Orch.	NBC Jamboree	chestra; guests	Commentator	Edvard Grieg recital
10:30	Mystery sketch	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	"Hollywood Gossip"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Roger Coleman, tenor
10:45	"Viewpoints"	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	"Rhythm Symphonic"	Will Osborne's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"The Right Job"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15	America Dances	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Madriguera's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30	Dance music	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orch.	"Salute to Cities": mili-	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
11:45	Dance music	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orch.	tary band	Herb Woods' Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30	Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45	"Tunes": music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00	Organ recital	"As You Like It"	"Songs They Write"	Food talk	Piano lessons
9:15	Madison Ensemble	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular	"Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	variety; orchestra	"Rhyming Minstrel"	Interviews	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Home Forum": talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"On the Mall"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Commentator
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00	"Music Box": organ	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Buckeye Four"	"Music for Madame"
11:15	recital	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jam Session
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	"Women and News"	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Jam Session
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Elinor Sherry; orch.	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Musicale	Revue: music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	and Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	and Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"Between Book-Ends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homemakers Forum	"Melodic Tones"
1:45	"Gospel Singer"	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	Vocalists
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Joe Erickson, songs
2:15	Merrymakers: or.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	"Chorus on Parade"
2:30	National Education	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Federal Theater drama-
2:45	Associat'n progr'm	"Betty Crocker"	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sport reports	tization
3:00	"All Hands"	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox - Washington	"Consolairs"
3:15	"Your Government"	Network program	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	Network program	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
3:45	C. Hector's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	"Elmer and Axel"
4:00	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	Backstage Wife: sketch	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
4:15	"Music Counter"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	"Deep River Boys"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
4:45	Vocalist	Sport commentator	"Girl Alone": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Sport commentator	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue	H. Middleman's Orch.	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Popeye": sketch	Revelers: male quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	Sport commentator	Sport reports	Stephen Foster recital
7:00	Popular variety	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Edvard Grieg recital
7:15	"Across the Table"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Living History"	"Concert Hall"	James Melton; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger":	"Sweet Music"
7:45	Barry Wood's Orch.	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00	Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family":	"Musical Album"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	ica: sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Commentator
8:30	Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.:	"Drums": sketch	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45	the Lads; guests	Barry McKinley, songs	vocalists	"Drums": sketch	Salon orchestra
9:00	Sport commentator	Sport commentator	Fred Allen in "Town	Sport commentator	Variety Hour
9:15	Sport commentator	Sport commentator	Hall Tonight": quartet;	Sport commentator	Variety Hour
9:30	"The Word Game"	Boston "Pop" Concert:	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
9:45	"The Word Game"	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
10:00	Goldman Band	Boston "Pop" Concert:	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:15	Goldman Band	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	"Music of the Masters"
10:30	"It Can Be Done":	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45	dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Day's End"
11:15	F. Dailey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	"Impressions"	"Day's End"
11:30	Pendarvis Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:45	Pendarvis Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra

Under His Own Fig Tree Sits Tony on Farm a Dump Made

Under his own fig tree, for two little fig trees are flourishing in a truly Mediterranean manner on "The Farm," Antonio from Palermo enjoys the sea air of East Boston on a Sunday afternoon. So does his wife Carlotta, and so do little Rocco and Giorgio and Teresa, and the rest of his many children. "Plenty automobile in streeta," says Antonio, and his neighbor, Pietro, from Naples, agrees, "I've gotta seven kids and I figure to take 'em down here offa street."

"The Farm" was a dumping ground four years ago, when the East Boston Land Company began to allow the surrounding tenement dwellers to use it, free of charge. Most of the rubbish from near-by manufactories, the freight yard and the coal warehouses, is now four feet underground. About 10 acres of well-cultivated gardens produce enough tomatoes, broccoli, radishes, lettuces, cabbages, beets, beans, peas, and squash to supply from 80 to 100 families. In the little shacks on "The Farm," where tools are kept, considerable canning and preserving goes on, for the winter tables of East Boston.

Nothing Stolen

Nothing is sold. And nothing is ever stolen. For why should anyone steal, asks Antonio, when "We givva things to people if they ask. Neighbors, frien' you know; eef you come next month I give you squash and beans and tomatoes." What one learns in Sicily in the matter of agricultural economy is demonstrated by another native of Palermo who offers his callers the sweetest, most luscious of green peas, growing in trim rows with tomato plants between the vines. "Listen," he explains proudly, "You gotta figure, this one short piece of land, so grow tomatoes between rows. After a coupla more weeks will take way peas and tomatoes grow beeg." Every square foot is producing. Carrot beds have a border of cosmos; cauliflower patches are finished with a plant or two of garlic and finally edged with yellow iris and Sweet William.

The shacks, which serve as little summer houses for evening and Sunday leisure, and tool sheds, are patched together from all the odd scraps of corrugated iron, tin, zinc, and so forth which the Chelsea dump yields up to the thrifty gardeners. They are not without a certain picturesque charm, but the garden fences are definitely a work of ingenuity, if not art. They are not picket fences, nor fences or barbed wire, nor poultry netting, nor iron rails. They are bedstead fences—the blackened and somewhat rusted heads of innumerable iron beds, of a fascinating variety of pattern, firmly joined together to inclose the thriving vegetables and flowers. Stones which were dug out of the hideous and unpromising stretch of wilderness and odd bricks from crumpled warehouses have been laid together into small areas of terrace or garden walk.

Screening Nailed Up

A mosquito screen is in process of being nailed up around the porch of one shack, so that the family may occupy with comfort at all times the benches, like nothing on earth so much as the seats to be found in a street-car shelter. A swing is going up, for the children. The shack contains an iron stove on which the Sunday dinner can be cooked, when it is decided to spend the entire day there. And the hand-made lace edging under the scarred mirror indicates the mother's interest in the shanty.

When you're on a five-day week, cleaning up playgrounds, at $15 a week, you have a whole day besides Sunday for your gardening, according to Giovanni, and your whole family, including seven children, has plenty of vegetables to eat. His radishes are good, he admits, as he rinses them off for the visitor to taste, but there has been a little too much rain and not enough sun yet this season for his other crops. One peach, however, has appeared on the little four-year-old tree. Someone threw a cherry stone into the land, and this year a little cherry tree made its appearance. An infant pear tree grows near it.

It is pleasant to sit in the gardens, after a day's work, with the freight yard and oil tanks in the background, and Wood Island Park in the distant foreground. Airplanes throb close overhead, for the airport is not far away, on this harbor side of the marshes once known as Noddle's Island, and "layd to Boston" in 1637. Before the steamer dockyards, the warehouses, the coal bins and the rubbish heaps, the section was used by Boston residents for obtaining fuel and pasturing their cattle. It has not yet lost all its "dumpish" aspects, but the peach trees are growing taller every year, and the two little fig trees are spreading in a truly Mediterranean manner.

Pearl Strachan

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 29

12:00 WORL 920kc
12:45 WMEX 1500kc
3:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WMEX 1500kc
10:45 WMEX 1500kc

Shortwave

3:30 W1XK 9.57mc
6:00 W1XK 9.57mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc

Christian Science Programs

For Wedneshday, June 29

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Touring Youths Use Sleeping Car For Camp on Wheels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 28—A tourist sleeping car which will depart from here tomorrow will be a rolling camp for 10 weeks for a party of 35 youths touring the United States and Canada. This "Rolling Youth Hostel" leaving the headquarters of the American Youth Hostel Association here will be the living quarters of the group, each member of which will be dressed in sport clothes, carry a knapsack as luggage, and have a bicycle in the baggage car.

The car will move over the Canadian National Railways to Calgary, Alberta, where the group will detrain to visit a chain of hostels in that Province, on foot, wheel, and horse. Continuing on to western Canada the group will re-enter the United States and visit youth hostel loops now in operation in Washington, California, Colorado, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan.

A youth hostel is an inexpensive, supervised lodging for youth traveling under their own power. A pass costing $1 a year for those under 21, and $2 for those over 21, entitles the holder to visit about 4,000 hostels in 20 countries of the globe.

Amusements

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TONIGHT 8:30
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CHARLES O'CONNELL
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Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p. m. ROXY THEA. 7th Av. 50th St.

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
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I MARRIED AN ANGEL
50 LOVELY DANCING ANGELS
Eves. 8:30, $1.10, $4.40. Mat. Wed., Sat. July 4. $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now
SHUBERT THEATRE, W. 44 St. CI. 6-5990

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

scribed the animal, and asked what it might be. Said he: "It might be a mink, a weasel, a rat, a ferret, or a fitch." He conceded that a fitch, an English cousin, was an outside chance.

By this time the Animal Rescue League had arrived on the scene and carted the small creature away. The driver of the truck was as wary as a political candidate about making any definite statements.

The small visitor has gone now and the scrubwomen have returned to their scrubbing. But still nobody knows its identity, its politics—or even its nationality.

Swedish-Finn Stamps on Sale

Approximately 720,000 stamps commemorating the tercentenary anniversary of the arrival of the first colony of Swedish and Finnish settlers in the United States were placed on sale in the Federal Building and throughout the Boston Postal District today.

The stamps, which are less than one inch square, are purple and sell for three cents each. They bear a reproduction of a painting by Stanley M. Arthurs showing the first landing of the Finns and Swedes, and bear the dates 1638 and 1938.

Judge Ford Dons His Judicial Robe

Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the U. S. District Court today donned his judicial robe for his first official act, charging the Federal Grand Jury in panel this morning for the summer term.

On the bench with the former U. S. District Attorney were Judges Hugh D. McLellan and George C. Sweeney. Judge Sweeney earlier had welcomed 72 attorneys, four of whom were women, to practice in the Federal Court.

Judge Ford explained the history and duties of the Grand Jury to the 23 men before turning the panel over to acting District Attorney John A. Canavan.

Exodus of Youth To Camps Starts

A holiday "youth movement" gets under way tomorrow as thousands of youngsters begin their annual trek to summer camps in Northern New England out over the Boston and Maine and Central Maine Railroads.

Though the peak of travel will not be until Thursday and Friday, groups will be moving out Wednesday morning from the North Station. On the B. & M.'s "Kennebec Limited" a party of boys will leave for Nobleboro, Maine. Other groups will leave the same day for Ely, Vt., Ashland, N. H., Ferrisburg and Vergennes, Vt. On Thursday 600 youth will leave for camps principally in New Hampshire and Maine while on Friday, the heaviest day, some 2,000 youth will depart for Maine and New Hampshire. Railroad officials report that camp parties this year will equal the number moved last year.

Brookline Adopts New Parking Rules

Protests of residents on streets leading off Commonwealth Avenue near National League Field have led to new parking regulations setting a maximum of two hours on all Brookline streets.

This ruling was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Selectmen last night and will become effective immediately upon the approval of the State Public Works Commission.

The time limit was suggested by Street Commissioner Daniel Lacy and Police Chief James W. Tonra following a survey of parking conditions.

Drama Projects To Be Discussed

Drama enthusiasts from 18 sections of Boston will meet this evening at 7 p. m. for a dinner conference at the Old France, 258 Huntington Avenue, to discuss the future of the 15 community theaters of Boston conducted by the Adult Recreation Project, Works Progress Administration, in conjunction with local drama committees which these drama enthusiasts represent. The theaters are open to all adults who enjoy acting as a hobby. No charge is made for participation.

Alan Hay of the Brookline Amateurs will act as chairman for the evening. The chief topic of discussion will revolve around a questionnaire recently submitted to committee members, asking their views on the advisability of continuing the play production tournament which has been an annual feature of the community theater program. A non-competitive drama festival has been suggested as an alternative attraction. The institution of theater workshops, where costumes, scenery and properties would be made, also will be considered.

'July Jaunters' To Open Season

Boys and girls who are staying home this summer are not being forgotten. They are invited to become "July Jaunters" for a second season of nature exploration planned by the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain.

Four weeks of varied exploration are offered next month, including one all-day trip each week, with a picnic lunch at a pleasant spot. Boys and girls of grammar and high school age may take all or a part of the program.

The "July Jaunters" may choose the fresh water "cruises" during the week of July 5, to bring back turtles, fish, insects and plants, and from July 12 on they may have a whiff of salt water and search for crabs, snails and seaweeds. Insect explorations and mounting will keep many active during the week of July 19, and the week beginning July 26 will be devoted to plant quests, making leaf prints and collecting seeds.

Under Miss Mildred E. Manter, director, Miss Jocelyn Moore and Christopher Saville of the Museum staff arrange these trips in connection with four summer nature clubs, each of one week's duration. The "Jaunters" will have their nets and collecting jars will be supplied by the Museum with individual aquariums. Members will use the microscope to examine their specimens and will color outline forms as the exploration progresses. Handicraft work and nature movies will be included in the program.

The "July Jaunters" register for each week's program every Tuesday morning in July at 9 o'clock, at 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain.

Summer Vacations

ALL EXPENSE TOURS

Bermuda (from Boston)	$67.50
Nova Scotia Weekend	32.50
Washington, D. C., by boat	42.00
Havana Cruise	75.00
Saguenay River Trip	78.00
Great Lakes Tour	130.00
Gaspe Peninsula Trip	130.00
Labrador Cruise	135.00

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Summer Entertainers

John Nesbitt and Rosalyn Silber
Principals in "The Passing Parade," and "The Goldbergs"

Howard Barlow and Norman Frescott
Conductor of New American Compositions for CBS in July, and Director of "Town Hall Tonight" Show

Edwin Franko Goldman
Leader of Goldman Band in Central Park, New York, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Concerts

Wellesley Institute Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

Policy?" a panel discussion; Wednesday, "Will Latin America Be a Good Neighbor?" by Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor who recently returned from an air tour of Central and South America; and Thursday, "Pacifism: a Realistic Policy," by A. J. Muste, minister at the Labor Temple in New York City.

Apart from these public lectures in Alumnae Hall in the evenings, the lecture courses and round table discussions making up the main work of the institute are open only to its members—so that the size of groups may not become cumbersome.

Much interest is being expressed in the lecture course promised by Mr. Allen on "Propaganda—and How to Meet It." It will be, according to the lecturer, "a study of the ways in which public opinion is molded by certain interests: to support a war, to support huge naval increases, and to support or oppose various Government policies."

Other lecture courses offered include: "The Struggle for Power in the Far East," by Professor Clark; "Power Politics in Central Europe," by Halford Y. Hoskins, Dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, who has just returned from a visit to Czechoslovakia; "The Quest for Security in Western Europe," by Mr. Arnold-Forster; "Economic Aspects of World Problems," by Prof. Hansen; "Religious Ideals in a World of Force," by Mr. Muste; "Trends in American Foreign Policy," by Mr. Stone; "Community Education in World Affairs," by Mr. Tobin; and a second course by Mr. Arnold-Forster on "International Organization, Can It Be Achieved?" in which plans for "The New Commonwealth" will be considered.

The New England Institute of International Relations is one of 11 held on college campuses in various parts of the United States this year, under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee in cooperation with the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches.

Each institute is under the direction of a local committee interested in providing a better understanding of world affairs. Prof. Henry J. Cadbury of Harvard is chairman of the New England committee.

In launching the summer institute scheme some years ago, the American Friends Service Committee—a Quaker organization active in relief work in many parts of the world, including child feeding in Spain at the present time—set out to "lead leaders toward a better understanding of world problems and their solutions." Leaders such as ministers, teachers, service club officers, women's club members and others who wish to be able to pass on the information they gain to their own circles are again prominent this year in the list of those attending the institute at Wellesley.

Co-op Savings

(Continued from Page 9)

setts co-operative bank system as a whole, and of typical figures for large and small banks separately.

Co-operative banks, Professor Davenport points out, are the result of a "workingmen's measure" passed a few years after the panic of 1873 by the Massachusetts Legislature, authorizing establishment of "co-operative saving fund and loan associations."

Immediately popular, they grew rapidly. By 1929 the system had become one of the most important financial institutions of the State and had provided facilities for the purchase of homes to well over 200,000 families in Massachusetts.

The history of co-operative banks in this State, he says, has been marked with but few failures, and these have resulted in only insignificant losses to shareholders. They have provided a means whereby individuals may invest moderate amounts in a relatively safe and profitable manner, a convenient and easy method of financing home ownership, and a channel for the inducement of the habit of saving definite amounts regularly.

The monograph includes an interesting analysis of the banks which have failed. With a few exceptions, these banks, according to Dr. Davenport, displayed certain characteristics which were observable for a number of years before the failures occurred. Prior to 1929 the banks which eventually failed expanded their assets at a rate almost twice that for the system as a whole. Rapid expansion was accompanied by the unwise extension of loans and by the acquisition of funds through the promise of unwarranted returns. Also, the banks that failed had reserve ratios distinctly lower than those for all banks on the average; and they were in a weak cash position, which was reflected in heavy borrowings. As they neared their respective crises, these banks had to foreclose mortgages to an increasing degree; and hence the amount of funds tied up in real estate was much larger than that for other banks.

Better Police Rewards Sought

Seeking a more practical reward than days off or expression of thanks for patrolmen who have performed meritorious service, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty today wrote to Civil Service Commissioner Thomas H. Green proposing a solution.

The Police Commissioner suggested promotion to the next grade of sergeant by the creation of a probational list by noncompetitive examination. If the board creates such a list, as the Commissioner says it may within its rights, he will be in a better position to reward deserving patrolmen advancing them as special officers or placing them in the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

Warrants Against Lawyers Dropped

Judge Charles L. Carr of Boston Municipal Court today dismissed fugitive from justice warrants issued against three Boston attorneys wanted in New York on indictments charging them with larceny of $700,000 in various stock transactions. Judge Carr based his action on the fact that the attorneys, Ralph H. Robb, Thomas Morris, and F. Leo Solomont, have already appeared voluntarily in New York.

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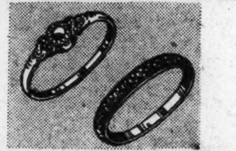

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Legislature

(Continued from Page 9)

or more to pay 75 per cent of the tax before being allowed to file petitions for abatement before the State Appellate Tax Board. The measure, proposed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, would provide speedier collection of taxes.

An attempt was made to strike out the enactment clause in the bill, but an 88 to 28 vote blocked this move.

Insurance Safeguard

At the same time, the House placed on file the Governor's message demanding passage of legislation preventing officers, directors, incorporators, agents, and employees of a mutual liability insurance company doing compulsory insurance business from having a financial interest in a company financing premiums or an insurance agency.

Recently the Legislature killed a similar bill proposed by the special commission which investigated the collapse of the Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company. The investigation revealed that the same group was behind the insurance company, an agency, and a finance company, all working together.

Saugus Tax Rate Soars

SAUGUS, Mass., June 28 (AP)—Town assessors yesterday set the 1938 tax rate at $46, an increase of $9.10 over last year's rate.

N. E. Printers Seek Union Label On All Shop Work

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 28 (AP) A proposal intended to bring about the unionization of all printing establishments in New England came up for consideration yesterday at the first business session of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the New England conference of typographical unions.

Gaston Gravel of Boston explained the "sales slip campaign" proposal yesterday, urging all printers to ask for sales slips every time they made a purchase of any sort.

Mayor John W. Murphy, who shared speaking duties at Sunday's session with Joseph M. Tone, State Labor Commissioner, advocated that union men "select honest leaders who will work for the good of the union, not electing certain radical elements who do not believe in labor movements but are seeking leadership in union ranks only for self power and the ability to destroy."

Charles W. Lyon of Lynn, Mass., was elected President today at the closing session during which resolutions strongly condemning the use of prison labor for state printing were adopted.

Dial Hours Filled in Summer With Shows and Light Music

Behind the Microphone

Radio time on certain days and certain hours has become so fixed in the tuning habits of the public, and consequently so valuable because of the large audiences available, that many sponsors, instead of going off the air for the summer, now make provisions to carry on their programs, even though they give the regular performers a well-earned rest.

As a result of this policy, listeners will be hearing John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade," for instance, in the time of Phil Baker's regular period on Sundays, CBS to WEEI at 7:30 p. m., beginning July 3. Mr. Nesbitt's period presents actual happenings with almost fictional drama and impact, somewhat in the Ripley manner.

A well-proven radio feature will substitute for Jack Benny on Sundays at 7 p. m. on the NBC-Red to WNAC network, beginning also on July 3. This is Dave Elman's "Hobby Lobby," presenting what Mr. Elman claims are unusual hobbies in a field where there are many strange things carried on in the name of fun and recreation.

Fred Allen, Mr. Benny's nemesis, is being replaced for the summer by Norman Frescott, a star of London music halls, in "Big Game Hunt," a direct audience participation period. As in the case of NBC's "Information Please" shows, Mr. Frescott gives the radio audience a chance to ask the "puzzlers" of reputed experts. The first part of the hour, Wednesdays, beginning July 6, at 9 p. m., over the NBC-Red to WNAC network, contains this feature. For the second half hour, four volunteers will be selected from the studio audience at Radio City, whom Mr. Frescott will put through a series of "tongue twisters" and parlor games.

Peter Van Steeden and Harry von Zell of the "Town Hall" company will remain, while the "Mighty Allen Art Players" will be scattered among various dramatic shows emanating from Radio City.

Mr. Allen, incidentally, is our favorite vacationer. He does not go to Palm Springs, nor does he own a Californian villa with swimming pool. His program rarely comes from such a place as Miami in the winter, a location which irritates the average listener, who usually cannot afford to go there. For his vacations Mr. Allen has selected a modest cottage on the Maine seacoast, and our guess is that it is not very far from Old Orchard. A man with the taste of the people is Mr. Allen.

* * *

Swing Festival

Having successfully finished its symphony season, the National Broadcasting Company is going to use some of its Saturday evening hours for a festival of swing. Next Saturday, over both the Red and Blue Networks at 10 p. m., NBC will inaugurate a summer carnival of popular music with the program, "The Origin of Jazz." Native drums coming by short wave from Nairobi, Kenya Colony, will be fused with the latest popular music in a series tracing the history of popular music.

From Bach and his gigues to the Virginia reel and square dances through to the Big Apple, the course of popular music will be traced. The styles of the Original Dixieland Band, the Memphis Five, early jazz bands, will be heard. Jazz's "coming of age," reviving a program given by Paul Whiteman in Carnegie Hall back in December, 1928, will be portrayed. Then the procession to swing will follow. In every case NBC has imported well-known name bands to carry out its theme so that a succession of well-known "swingaroos" will come through the loudspeakers.

* * *

Ownership of Ideas

Program builders feel nowadays that as soon as they think they have something "different" in a program idea, someone is sure to come fuming into the studio the next morning with a lawyer and his brief case.

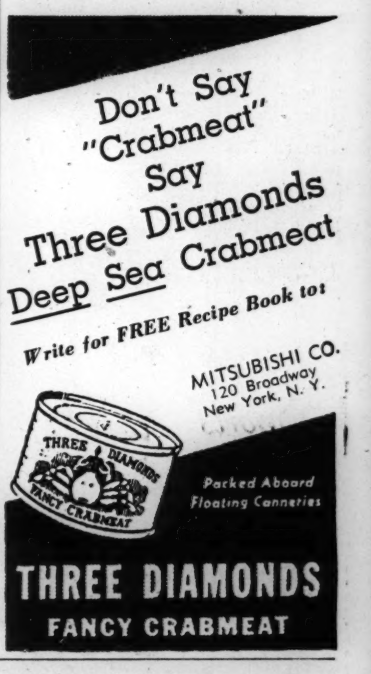
While this summer season, like many others, produces a crop of program ideas which the radio networks are more willing to give an airing, it seems to produce a harvest of plaintiffs who maintain that they thought of the same thing several years ago and offered it to a station in the next State.

Controversies of this sort spoiled the summer peace of several sponsors or writers who thought that they had the answer to a good summer show. Phillips Lord's "Gang Busters" and "What Would You Have Done?" ran into this sort of trouble. Mr. Lord, however, seems to have provided one answer to the problem. He recently returned from London with the rights to the airing of a program based on the records and business of Lloyd's of London.

New Haven Road's Brief Would Speed Economies

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 28 (AP)—Trustees of the New Haven Railroad yesterday filed a brief in Federal District Court claiming annual savings of approximately $1,000,000 could be effected on the Old Colony System by a rearrangement of schedules and abandonment of 38 stations in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The brief claimed the economies recommended had not been made because of delays in action by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities on the Trustees' petition for station abandonments.



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LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF		2	12 OZ. TINS	33c
HORMEL'S SPAM			12 OZ. TIN	29c
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PEACHES	FINAST Sliced LGE. TIN 17c RICHMOND Sliced or Halves		LGE. NO. 2½ TIN	15c
UNDERWOOD'S	DEVILED HAM NO. ½ TIN 21c	2	NO. ¼ TINS	25c
MOXIE	Price for contents	2	LGE. BOTS.	25c
EVANGELINE MILK		4	TALL TINS	25c
PAPER NAPKINS	BELLVIEW BOX OF 60		PKG.	5c
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER			40 FT. ROLL	5c
ELMWOOD	BONED CHICKEN		6 OZ. TIN	39c
CANDY WAFERS	FINAST BRAND DOZ. 29c	2	ROLLS	5c
BROADCAST	CORNED BEEF HASH	2	1 LB. TINS	29c
CAMPFIRE Marshmallows			1 LB. BOX	17c
CHEF BOY-AR-DEE	Spaghetti and Meat Balls	2	1 LB. TINS	23c
SPAGHETTI	LIDO CLUB COOKED or CHEF BOY-AR-DEE	2	22½ OZ. TINS	17c

Marshmallow Twirls 1 LB. BULK 17c De Luxe Assortment 1 LB. PKG. 31c

Salmon and Peas

SALMON

Pink 1 LB. TALL TIN 10c FANCY ALASKA | Red 1 LB. TALL TIN 21c TIMBER LAKE FANCY ALASKA

STEAK SALMON

NO. ½ TIN 21c FINAST BRAND NO. 1 TIN 37c

Fancy deep red steak-like pieces of Columbia Chinook Salmon

PEAS

TEMPTING FRESH GARDEN VARIETY

Richmond Sweet Tender 2 No. 2 Tins 29c | Finast 2 No. 1 Tin 23c Fancy Tiny Tender 2 No. 2 Tins 33c

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Shredded Wheat	2 Pkgs. 23c	Lux Toilet Soap	4 Bars 25c
Ritz Crackers	1 Lb. Pkg. 17c	Boraxo Cleans Hands	Oval Tin 15c
Flako Pie Crust	8 Oz. Pkg. 13c	20 Mule Borax	1 Lb. Pkg. 15c
Rinso, Lux or Oxydol	Lge. Pkg. 19c		

New Low Bread Prices

Buy two or three extra loaves to last over the long week end

White BREAD

Prize or (Sliced or Unsliced) Long Loaf (Sliced Only) Lge. 20 Oz. Loaf 8c
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

'Mathis, der Maler' Staged

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Zürich, Switz.

Matthias Grünewald, whose Isenheimer Altar is one of the most significant works of German religious painting, has engaged the fancy of many writers on the history of art. It was by no mere chance that Paul Hindemith, on the threshold of his fortieth year and himself stirred by conflicting ideas, made him the central figure of his most recent opera, completed in 1934. In him he sees the symbol of the creative man who is master of a cosmos of his own, independent of the world's laws.

This is not the first time that Hindemith has turned to the stage: in addition to several one-act productions he has written the fantastic "Cardillac" and the burlesque "Neues vom Tage." It is the first time, however, that he has chosen a subject treating of the historical background of philosophical problems.

The period is that of the Peasants' War. Germany is being tossed to and fro by the struggles between the Roman Catholic Church and the Reformation. In the midst of this tumult Mathis, in the service of the liberal Cardinal Albrecht of Mainz, is painting his religious pictures. But his social conscience is aroused by Hans Schwalb, leader of the peasants, and his young daughter, Regina. He leaves easel and palette in order to devote himself to the struggle for freeing the oppressed. In vain does Ursula, the beautiful daughter of the Mainz merchant, Riedinger, seek to restrain him; in vain does Albrecht warn him of his duty. In the background of the scene where he parts from Ursula is seen the light of flames burning heretical books in the market place of Mainz.

* * *

But the revolution plunges Mathis into fresh doubt. He sees the peasants plundering, profaning, and killing, they themselves making the same mistakes which had been committed against them. And so he turns from that too. Taking to flight with Regina, he seeks peace by night in the Odenwalk. There apparitions appear to him, demons harass him, and devilish grimaces terrify him. At last the hallucination disappears; in a lovely landscape he is met by Paul, who leads him back to his painting. These apparitions are panels from the Isenheimer Altar. The last scenes show Mathis again in his studio. Regina, whom he loved, has been taken from him; Ursula too he has had to give up. Age is approaching. He decides to take leave of the things of this world. An extremely delicate and poetically beautiful closing scene portrays his resignation.

Surrounding him are many bright-colored figures, types both secular and religious, characters both strong and weak. The coloring of the period of the sixteenth century is strikingly intervowen in the seven settings. The libretto manifests a high literary level. To be sure, it is not dramatic in the conventional sense. Its portrayal is epic rather than dramatic in nature; its characters do not develop, but stand before us as unchangeable as the portraits of their originals, left for us by Lucas Cranch and Albrecht Dürer. Side by side with Cardinal Albrecht and the peasant leader Schwalb are Ursula and Regina, the mature woman and the young girl; also there are the clergy, Lorenz von Pommersfelden and Wolfgang Capito; the officers, Truchses von Waldburg and Sylvester von Schaumberg; the rich Lutheran, Riedinger, and the choruses of papists and reformists.

* * *

Like the action, the music is built more along epic than along operatic lines. It culminates in the three symphonic pieces, produced in 1934 as the symphony, "Mathis, der Maler," which after its original presentation in Berlin by Furtwängler has made its way around the world. The score is genuine Hindemith in its formal, rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic development, filled with the liveliness and freshness of thought characteristic of him, surpassingly imaginative in the finding of new perspectives of sound. In its purely dramatic aspect the striking feature is this: in spite of restraint in the instrumental parts there is frequently in the lines for voices a passionateness almost Italian in character and in the inclination to musical climax.

In the musical aspect, too, one feels that the greatest significance is in the last two scenes, in which the three movements of the "Mathis" Symphony play a decisive part. The "Angels' Concert" forms the overture of the opera. The melody there used, "Three angels sang a sweet refrain," appears again and again in the opera, with variations and without. The "Temptation of Saint Anthony" is taken over practically without change in the sixth scene and is given an even greater effect in imposing choruses. The slow "Interment" appears as an intermezzo in the last scene and also accompanies Mathis's departure. The purity which distinguishes the music of this scene is characteristic of the general atmosphere of the entire work, which in some passages takes form in a new romantic devoutness on Hindemith's part. The use of old German music and Gregorian choral motives contributes to this atmosphere.

* * *

The particular nature of the orchestration, with its tone-clusters, harsh counterpoint in the brasses, and delicate, high flute solos, is characteristic of Hindemith's style. His polyphony is less schooled in Beethoven and Wagner than in Schütz. Johann Sebastian Bach, and the German baroque opera.

Although Hindemith is not a dramatist by nature and the symphonic with him often overruns the vocal, the effect of the work in some scenes is uncommonly strong and convincing. The duet in the third scene, with Mathis's outburst, "I can paint no more!" with the Lutheran hymn at the end, accompanied by the brasses, was the first high point at the première. Even greater was the applause after the great scene between Albrecht and Ursula. Hindemith had to appear 11 times with the performers. There were great demonstrations of approval at the end. It is ironical that "Mathis," which can be named beside Beethoven's "Fidelio" and Pfitzner's "Palestrina" in German essense and ethical earnestness, should start its course outside of Germany; but there is no doubt that this course will lead over all the world.

The Zürich Stadttheater, which last year found courage to produce Alban Berg's "Lulu," has had the historic reward of worthily presenting Hindemith's work too. The evening performance, constituting the opening of the Zürich summer festival plays, brought together a holiday public from many nations of the earth. It was under the musical direction of Robert F. Danzler, who, supported by an orchestra of solid quality, gave a smooth rendition of this music, which is as clear-cut as a wood engraving. The stage production by Karl Schmid-Bloss and Hans Zimmermann provided a happy solution for the difficult problems of setting. Roman Clemens designed magnificent scenery after Grünewald's pictures and from his own fancy. The soloists were Asger Stig (baritone) as Mathis, a noteworthy singer and performer; Peter Baxevanos (tenor) as Albrecht; Hans Mosbacher (tenor) as Hans Schwalb; Albert Emmerich (bass) as Riedinger; Judith Hellwig (soprano) as Ursula; Leni Funk (soprano) as Regina, and Georgine von Milinkovic (mezzo-soprano) in a small but important double role.

A Symposium on Modern Music

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Under the title, "Music and Life—1938," a congress has just been held to discuss the problem of contemporary music. Organized by the London Contemporary Music Center, it drew large attendances on both days, and many eminent musicians, composers and even publishers turned up to take part in the discussions. There were also sessions of commissions to discuss memorandums on research, criticism and aesthetics. The net of discussion was cast far and wide. One has not the space even briefly to summarize or classify the rich diversity of opinion brought to the surface. It is only possible to record a few personal impressions of an extremely interesting and stimulating experience.

Whatever may be said or thought of contemporary music, the occasion proved that there is no limit to the extent to which it can be talked about—particularly by those who dislike it. The eager attention with which every word of the speakers, both on the platform and on the floor, was followed, must have struck any observer. If contemporary music never produces a single enduring masterpiece it is at least forcing musicians to face, from the standpoint of today, problems which when closely examined often turn out to be old friends in new or strange disguise. Thus—who knows?—the soil may be being prepared for the masterpieces of the future. There was general agreement that the period of experiment has ended and that music now stands on the threshold of a new era.

* * *

In this connection it was interesting to hear Dr. Egon Wellesz, the pupil and biographer of Schönberg, declare that too much attention had been given to style and that the "essence" of a composition was more important than its technique, though admittedly this "essence" was difficult to define. The same idea, variously formulated, was voiced by many speakers. One of the surprises of the congress, by the way, was to find that evidently for most of those present, contemporary music and Schönberg and the twelve-tone system were practically synonymous terms. There was curiously little mention of Stravinsky—is he no longer regarded as a modern?—and one of the few references came from Lennox Berkeley: "Stravinsky changes his style and becomes more and more himself." Whether Schönberg's difficulty for the listener makes him typify the contemporary composer, or whether what may be called the Teutonic outlook or aesthetic still appeals most strongly to the average English musician—whatever the reason, the Central European schools certainly attracted a disproportionate amount of attention.

The same may be said of the 12-tone system, which, if one may so put it, was weighed in the scales and found wanting. In spite of the system's logical structure, the general feeling seemed to be that there was something wrong somewhere, though no one could put a finger on the precise spot. Logic, of course, often carries its devotees to strange places and they never quite know how they get there. The "Duodecuple" scale really conveys the listener into regions where scales cease to exist and we may say it is no scale in just the same sense that we describe a man as no gentleman.

* * *

We have seen how another modern scale, the whole-tone, has killed itself by its own logic. At the first session, by the way, a lady plaintively inquired if absolute pitch were necessary in listening to contemporary music and mentioned that she herself could sing up a whole-tone scale but not down it. Prof. Sir Donald Tovey promptly arose and, to everybody's delight, showed how it could be done by singing the first three notes of "Three Blind Mice" and then in reverse, "Blind Mice Three."

To return to the grimmer problematic tendencies of today. Whatever their merits or demerits, the twelve-tone system, Dr. Sandberg's micro-tonal system—illustrated by a fearsome harmonium capable of producing sixteenths of a tone—and Alois Haba's "non-thematic" composition all show the thorny tangle of obstacles which theory-ridden composers create for innocent diatonic ears. More than one speaker thought that experimental music should have been kept in the workshop—the public would then have been less frightened than it now is of the "modern." Some went so far as to advocate that a new work should never be described as a "first performance." A young English composer said he always wanted his own work announced as a "last performance"—as it generally was. May one suggest that "first and last performance" might satisfy everybody? Little optimism was expressed about the present public, but Harriet Cohen, the pianist, made a good point when she said that as a small child she had never realized that music could be old or new, it was just music. Every progressive teacher can, of course, quote similar cases.

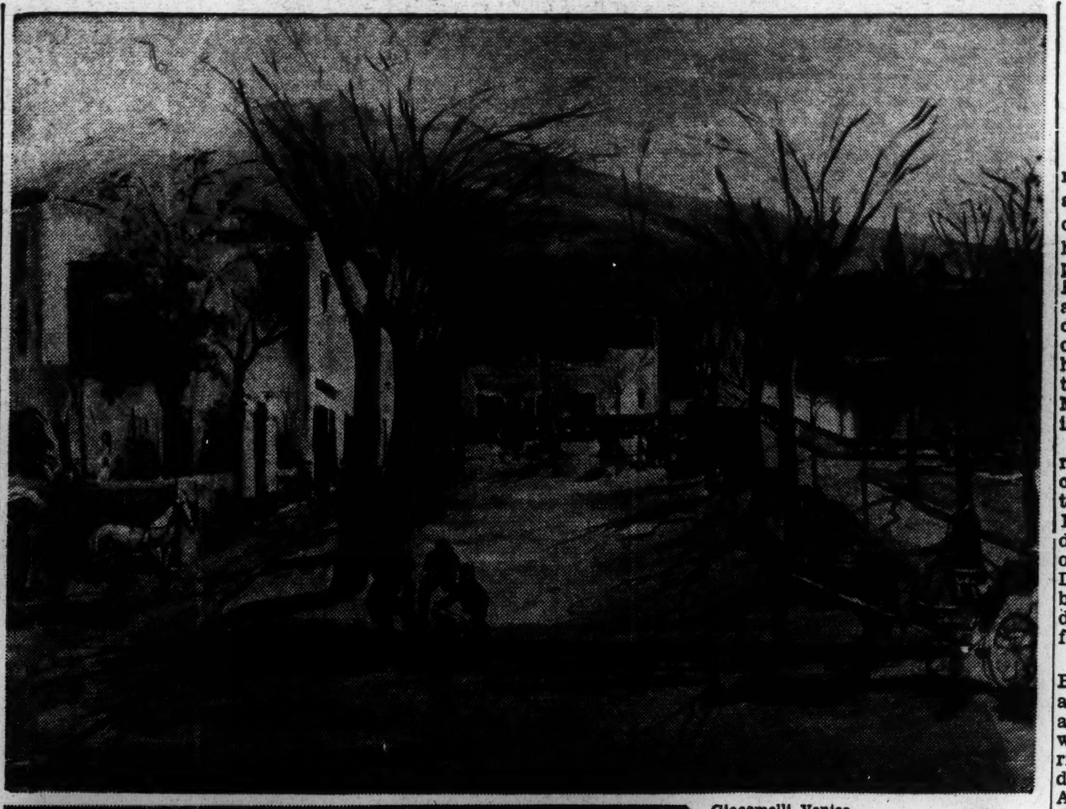
* * *

Dr. Ralph Vaughan Williams, in one of the brightest speeches of the congress, voiced the view of "the old fogey." Personally he could make "neither head nor tail of this wrong-note stuff." Twelve-tonal, micro-tonal, macro-tonal, it was all the same to him. In fact he seemed to share Jean Cocteau's idea that "the ear repudiates, but can tolerate, certain kinds of music which, if transferred to the sphere of the nose, would oblige us to run away." He dispensed, however, with any such modifying clauses as "but can tolerate," especially in regard to Schönberg. Much contemporary music, he said, consisted merely of new tricks plastered on to old ideas. Its composers were living in sin with atonality. He praised Sibelius, Kodály and William Walton—the last-mentioned, he said, had started as a wrong-note merchant and the fugal finale of a certain early work might, he thought, have been much improved had the cello part been written a semitone higher. But the substance of Dr. Vaughan Williams's address was really a plea for the artist in sound as opposed to the theory monger, who is largely responsible for landing music in its present mess. Practice should always come first. He was applauded to the echo by his audience, which no doubt still had in its memory a story related the day before. At a rehearsal of one of Dr. Vaughan Williams's works a clarinet player inquired if a note were really B flat. The reply was "it looks wrong and sounds wrong, but it is right."

* * *

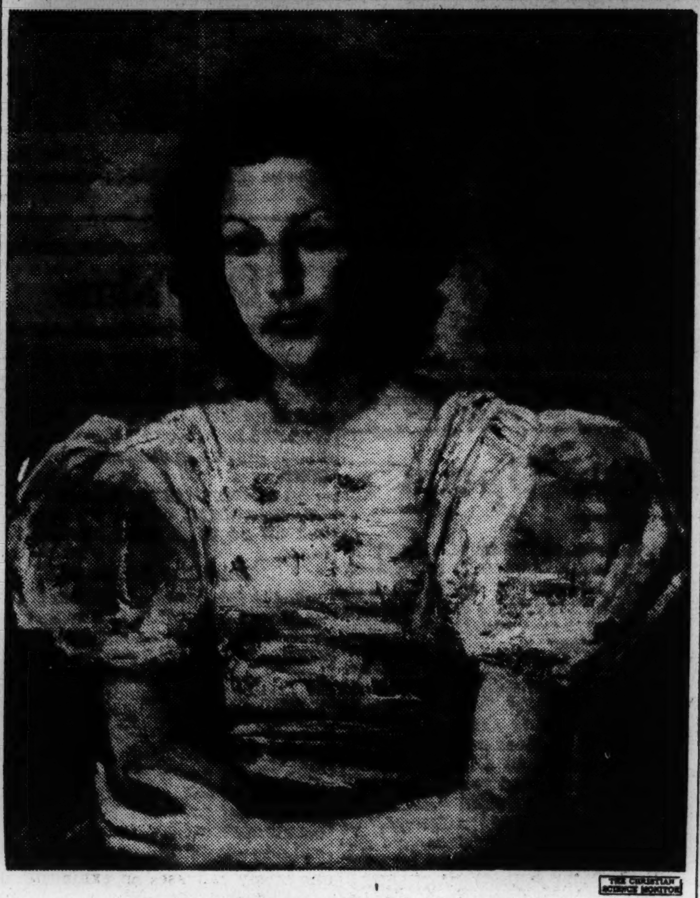
One must not overlook "the Unknown Listener," a nameless and seemingly simple young man who got some of the best laughs of the congress. With a cleverness that concealed cleverness he delivered many shrewd thrusts at what he happily termed "misery-music."

In spite of Michael Bell's interesting memorandum on "Contemporary Musical Criticism and Aesthetics" one felt that the center of gravity of the congress as a whole was in the wrong place. More time should have been given to the art side of music. The address of a well-known conductor, for instance, revealed how accomplished musicianship can go hand in hand with almost naïve aesthetic. The old antitheses of beauty and ugliness, head and heart, and the rest, were all trotted out at different times—of course without any definitions of these catchwords. If the congress is repeated—and the success of this one justifies the hope—why not invite the contemporary painter, sculptor, poet and architect? There could be no better corrective for the "tendencies" so gravely questioned by Dr. Vaughan Williams in his advocacy of the universal in musical art.



Giacomelli, Venice

"Vesuvian Village," by Mario Cortiello



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Portrait of Signorina Corsi, by Primo Conti

Venice Biennial Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Venice, Italy

The twenty-first Biennial Exhibition of International Art was opened in Venice on June 1. Eighteen nations are represented.

Great Britain is participating for the first time since 1934. Its contribution, comprising both contemporary work and eighteenth- and nineteenth-century paintings, is interesting, comprehensive and unconventional. Seven artists only are represented in the contemporary section. Of these, four are painters, Paul Nash, Matthew Smith, Stanley Spencer and the late Christopher Wood; one a sculptor, Jacob Epstein, who sends 16 water colors as well as 23 bronzes, and two engravers, Blair Hughes-Stanton, engraving in wood, Stanley Anderson, A. R. A., in metal.

The retrospective part of the British Exhibit includes pictures by Gainsborough, Crome, Turner, Constable, and others. It is placed in the International Galleries of the Exhibition, the contemporary works being in the British Pavilion. The exhibit was arranged by the British Council presided over by Lord Tyrrell, with Lord Lloyd as chairman.

Sweden also is taking part, after an interval of 12 years, and Egyptian art is on view here for the first time. Germany has built a new pavilion, the largest of all the foreign pavilions, and other new pavilions are those of Rumania and Yugoslavia, both nations being well represented. Other nations exhibiting this year include Belgium, France, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Holland, Poland, Nationalist Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Hungary, the United States, and, of course, on an extensive scale, Italy itself.

Almost all the nations, in addition to contemporary works, are sending pictures by distinguished nineteenth-century artists to the International Section of Landscape Paintings, in which about 300 pictures by the best landscape artists of Europe and America will be included. Germany is absent in this retrospective section, owing to a newly promulgated law which prohibits the export from the territory of the Reich of any but contemporary works of art.

All the well-known Italian artists are present, by invitation, with groups of their works or with single exhibits. They fill 43 rooms with paintings, sculpture and black-and-white work.

200 Years of Color Printing

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

Two hundred years of color printing, covering the development of the art, is the subject of a fascinating show in the Print Department of the Art Institute of Chicago, which will continue during the summer months. In addition there is a number of drawings of similar subjects by the French masters, in colored chalk, wash, and crayon, or in white on colored paper.

One of the striking features of the exhibition is the entirely different attitude of the artists of former times and today toward the province of the color print. It is impossble to analyze one in terms of the other.

Delicacy of color effect was the outstanding characteristic of the eighteenth-century prints. Delicate is an adjective that cannot be applied to the color print from the time of Toulouse-Lautrec to the present day; stimulating or exciting would be a more appropriate term.

The color print makers of the eighteenth century were primarily etchers and engravers, trained in the meticulous manipulation of minute gradations of form and value, and masters of difficult and refractory tools. The present-day print makers would probably cut themselves if they tried to use an engraver's tool, but they use lithographic crayon and washes of color with a boldness and audacity that would have left their artistic forebears gasping for breath. Indeed we find painters distinguished for subtle color harmonies, such as Vuillard, gone berserk when the medium of the color print is essayed. Vuillard's color prints have all the strong color that one might expect from Bonnard.

In the modern color prints, color is almost the total effect. A photograph of one would be dull and uninteresting, if not, in some cases, unintelligible. In the earlier prints, color was merely an added charm. The aquatint in black-and-white told the whole story quite adequately, the color being added in transparent tones which, to be sure, gave charm and a delicate richness. But as these colors were added to black-and-white prints, the results were seldom strong tones of undiluted vigor.

The impressions are of unusually fine quality, and of great variety. The earliest is a rare mezzotint portrait of Louis XV by Le Blon, dated 1737. Other important portraits are of Voltaire, Rousseau, Marie Antoinette and Madame du Barry. Some of the most fascinating, by Debucourt, represent stylish people on promenade in the latest fashions of the day. There seems to be a sly sense of humor mingled with the gaiety. A few landscapes are attempted, some romantic, and there is a fine large print of the Seine opposite the Louvre.

Among the recent color prints, Toulouse-Lautrec, distinguished in design as well as in strong color effects, Degas, Cézanne, Bonnard, and Vuillard have representative work.

One can like them all, but for very different reasons. Most of the early prints are highly finished products. Most of the late prints are very sketchy, undeveloped, and stressing a sort of color fantasy. Other times, other manners.

Australian Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

The first exhibition of the Australian Academy of Art, modelled, with a royal charter, on the Royal Academy, London, has been held in Sydney. It contained the work of more than 100 artists from all parts of Australia, every State being represented. More than 200 pictures were selected from many times that number submitted to committees in Melbourne and Sydney. It was the first time that such a representative number of Australian artists had collaborated in forming a society which, if it is carefully controlled, must exercise a strong influence on the art of Australia.

It has taken more than two years to bring the academy into existence. It was officially formed at Canberra in June, 1937, by delegates elected by members. These delegates were empowered to draw up a constitution. The academy started with 50 foundation members. Since then, two have passed on and three have resigned, following disagreement on points of policy, which have kept a number of prominent artists, especially in Sydney, outside the fold.

The academy goes ahead with 45 members. New members will be elected shortly to bring it up to its original strength, the five being determined by work shown at the first exhibition. The academy started with opposition from several established art societies. The tenor of most of the criticism levelled at the committee directing the academy was that all existing societies should have equal votes in electing members of the academy. In answer, it was claimed that there were not more than six important artists whose reputations were beyond dispute who had not joined the academy or resigned. Various schools of painting and designing are represented, and also sculpture. Two eminent architects are members.

Revolution and the Theater

By Harold Hobson

London

It has been said that all artists not confirmed by the recent history are revolutionary. This statement is of the West End stage. On the other hand, it is always possible that the people who maintained the West End stage are not artists. To leave it at that, however, would be to introduce Mr. Norman Macowan's "Glorious Morning," at the Duchess, on a harsher note than is justifiable, though it cannot be denied that in Mr. Macowan's make-up propaganda is an important ingredient.

The last 20 years have seen radical revolutions in two European powers of the first class. Both these revolutions have engaged the attention of British playwrights. In each case the dramatists' attitude has been that of the seventeenth-century poet to Dr. Fell of Christ Church. It has been an attitude of dislike. But the dislike has been worn with a difference.

Dramatists never really took the Bolsheviks seriously. If they needed a bushy-bearded scoundrel to wreck a train or kidnap a child, they would make him one of Lenin's right-hand men. But the thing was done without political passion. Mr. Arnold Ridley, at the end of that fine thriller, "The Ghost Train," casually revealed that the villainous gun-runners were paid from Moscow, but it is impossible to believe that he felt very strongly on the subject of Communism. Communists were the rapscallions of the moment, and the dramatists in need of a rapscallion made him a Communist. It was a mere matter of theatrical convenience.

In such a piece as Mr. Eric Maschwitz's "Balalaika," which had an enormous run in London and is booked to appear soon in most of the world's big dramatic capitals, the Bolsheviks play a larger part. This musical comment on post-war Russia is romantically regretful for the vanished pomps of the Czars But its regrets are wholly pictorial. The Czars are identified with ballet dancers, and Cossacks, and gaudy uniforms, and rousing songs, and riotous living, and these things are invaluable to the makers of musical comedy. It is hard to perceive that Mr. Maschwitz's political feelings go deeper than that. One might say something of the same sort concerning all the anti-Bolshevik plays that London has seen during the past two decades.

The matter stands vastly different so far as the totalitarianism of Central Europe is concerned. Such authors as have written about Naziism for the London stage have really hated it. Mr. Elmer Rice's "Judgment Day" was an indictment of the Reichstag fire trial first, and a play afterwards. Mr. Macowan's "Glorious Morning" is a plea for freedom of thought and religion that throbs with emotion and conviction. Only incidentally is it an entertainment.

It is the story of a modern Joan of Arc whose people put her to death, instead of following her to victory. Leda Veerkind (Miss Jessica Tandy), has seen a vision, which leads her to preach the existence of God, a treasonable action in Zagnira. She finds simple men and women who accept her message, and then there comes to the distant province in which she lives a certain member of the Supreme Council, General Gurgani (Mr. Reginald Tate), sent down to purge the country of all disaffection. His meeting with Leda, mounting from his icy anger at her steady refusal to give the compulsory greeting, "The State is all," to wild rage at her religious intransigence, is very finely done. Thenceforward the play develops a dramatic momentum lacking in the earlier stages, which somewhat dully establish the mental tyranny that reigns in Zagnira. The ending, which is reminiscent of both "Saint Joan" and "The Only Way," shows Leda mounting the prison steps towards the firing squad in the market place, but strong sunlight emphasizes the significance of the title.

The play is excellently presented. Miss Tandy avoids heroics in her performance, which is irradiated by a kind of shining peace. Mr. Tate's Gurgani, modeled upon a well-known former general somewhere in Europe, though more ascetic in appearance, is a controlled and impressive portrait. But perhaps the most effective performance is that of Mr. Raymond Huntley as the university professor, Hans Skaedia. It is one of those lovely quietist studies of which this actor is unrivaled.

A Dublin Opéra-Comique

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

It is one of the remarkable facts about Ireland that it so often takes an outsider to awaken our selfconsciousness and to make us realize that we have artistic possessions of high standard. The Abbey Theater struggled for years to survive and its value as an artistic institution was recognized outside of Ireland long before we ourselves discovered it. The Dublin Gate Theater, founded in 1928, had a similar experience and, in 1931, it was in imminent danger of disappearing when the Dublin theater-going public suddenly began to give it the support so long denied.

But, even today, our two famous repertory theaters are not self-supporting. It is no secret that, but for the annual Government subsidy, the Abbey could not make ends meet and, even with the grant, it becomes necessary to send a company abroad every now and then in order to recoup the losses or, perhaps it would be better to say, to insure against the losses of the years when the Abbey players stay at home. Similarly, the Gate Theater Productions, which, directed by Hilton Edwards and Michael MacLiammoir, is the original company founded in 1928, has to go abroad for six months each year in order to remain at home for the same length of time.

The Abbey Players have just returned from an American tour which began in New York last October and recently closed at Washington. They are enthusiastic over the success that was theirs all over the American continent. The Gate Players arrived in London several weeks ago and are now on holiday previous to reassembling for the opening of their Dublin season on Aug. 1. Their tour took them to Cork, Belfast, Malta, Athens, Alexandria and Port Said. Their visit to Athens was on the invitation of the Greek Government and they were the first English-speaking theatrical company to receive an invitation to appear in the National Theater of Greece. The standard of acting and of production in Athens is exceedingly high but the Athenian critics ran to enthusiasm over the performances of the Irish players and were generous enough to state that Greek actors could learn many things from them.

* * *

All this is apropos of a statement recently made in Dublin by a visitor from Hungary who spoke in terms of high praise of the artistic talent which she had found in Ireland. She also suggested that the possession of this talent was not properly appreciated in this country. The statement and the suggestion are both true. But that we possess widespread acting ability is not news. Sir Frank Benson spoke about it many years ago and, 10 years ago, Nugent Monck, adjudicating at the Tailteann Dramatic Art competition, said that acting was second nature to the Irish and that the standard among Irish amateurs was far higher than that in England.

But this high standard of talent is not confined to the theater. It is also to be found in music. Year after year, the Dublin Feis Ceoil (Music Festival) and the Belfast Musical Competitions as well as other Feiseanna all over the country bring to light young singers, pianists and organists who stir the English adjudicators to enthusiasm. Very few of these, however, are ever heard of later. The greater number of them are to be found struggling to make a living as teachers or as church organists.

* * *

Now it is announced that an Opéra-Comique is to be established, with a permanent professional company. We already have the Dublin Operatic Society of which the chorus and the orchestra are resident and work under two local conductors. This company gives two brief seasons of opera each year, bringing over the principals from London. These seasons are extremely successful. Their productions are not always quite satisfactory but allowance must be made for the society's youth and the fact that it is entirely made up of volunteers and semi-professionals. This will gradually remedy itself as the company's resources grow and permit the engagement of professionals exclusively. The Opéra-Comique venture apparently plans to be professional at once and, to be frank, this is its best hope of success, even if it has to travel for a part of each year in order to cover the losses of a Dublin season.

J. J. Hayes

To Act and Not Get Caught

Backstage with Actors, by Helen Ormsbee. New York: Crowell. $3.50.

Rosalind remarked to Celia when they were planning to run away in "As You Like It": "If to do were as easy as to know what to do . . ." Many times actresses of the part of Rosalind must have felt a twinge when they spoke that line, for people of the theater know, as no outsider can, that acting is hard work. The temptation is to loaf now and then when they know they shouldn't. Like any other hard work it can be enjoyed in the doing by those who like hard work. On the other hand, the outsider who thinks he has learned to perceive the signs of loafing in an actor's performance would do well to leave such a player to his own judgment. For the qualified player is never quite happy over a poor performance, whatever the conditions were that conspired to that result.

Thrice to be praised is the star performer who adheres to the text provided by the author, who practices the responsiveness to his fellow players that is indicated in good listening, and who makes his personality serve the part he is playing instead of twisting the part to serve his own mannerisms. Such a player whether he heads a company or not, is worthy of the name actor, for he achieves that imaginative identification of the individual with his part that results in artistic illusion in the performance of a play.

When the player is not working for the story of the play he breaks the continuities of its emotional patterns for some purpose of personal selfishess or conceit. Happily, actors who are intent on pushing themselves at the cost of play and fellow players usually end by falling off in popularity, for spectators of stage and screen eventually sense the selfishness and pretense involved in giving imitations of acting and in leaning too heavily on personality appeal. A personality is of interest only as long as it continues to serve other things besides itself. What the spectators enjoy is the flavor that any personality gives to everything that it serves.

Most of all, the actor needs to serve the character he is projecting. While the identification of the player with his part is one of effect rather than an actuality, the achievement of that effect without appearance of strain and without resort to over-familiar devices of expression constitutes a real job for the imagination, sustained by a technical facility that can work without too much reliance on mannerisms.

All this Helen Ormsbee, who has been on the stage, sets forth in a series of chapters that report the different ways in which players she has interviewed have told her much the same things about acting. She has searched history for actor's sayings about their work, and has found a harmony of statement running through the whole. The historic difference between Coquelin and Irving as to whether the actor should feel the part he is playing or merely appear to feel it, turns out to be a reflection of the difference in temperaments. Bernhardt was often called virtuoso rather than artist because, as she said on one occasion to a friend: "I will act for you tonight, but it isn't good for me."

The Moscow Art Theater ideal is "to live sincerely the feeling of another person," and that is an exercise in the imagination which must be achieved within some orderly outline which requires that the player know at all times what he is about, even while he appears to be thinking and feeling completely within the character. It is a dual activity—to act and not get caught at it.

E. C. S.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

At That Point the Juvenile Court Enters His Life

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Incorrigibility and the Boy A Preventable Partnership

The Child Who Is Hungry for Thrills and Not Taught Obedience and Responsibility at Home Is in Need

Youth and Juvenile Court—4

By Stanley W. Sutton

Commissioner of the Superior Court, Juvenile Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Another forerunner or danger signal of delinquency is incorrigibility on the part of the child. This condition may be disclosed by conduct in school or by overdoing in childhood pranks, but more often it shows up first in the home. Parents are sometimes inclined to overlook this plight until it has practically become chronic. The social history of the child who has got into trouble generally reveals a long period of nonconformity at home and often an unbalanced disciplinary procedure featuring possibly an over-protective mother or an unduly stern and exacting father, or vice versa.

When the case comes into court there must be a breakdown of reticence and a complete unveiling, insofar as possible, of all contributing factors. Here the physical, mental, and clinical studies seem indispensable. A complete interpretation of the clinical findings and recommendations may bring about a saving attitude on the part of the parents. Change of environment may aid the social worker to condition both parents and child, looking to a later reuniting of the family group. Some placements in the country with wholesome boarding home or foster parents are effective. The clinic may discover the need of medical or remedial care which foretells improvement. One mother told me that she had ceased to demand anything of her boy either by application or obedience, because then he would not disobey her, and she "would not" be disobeyed. It is unfair to a child to allow him to grow up without requirements of obedience, respect, and responsibility,—these lessons he must learn, or later, pay a price.

Over-Desirous Of Thrills

But what of the boy who is tired of reading of adventure in books and seeing it on the screen and decides to be an adventurer; and then finds himself in paths of wickedness, a far country, riotous living, etc.? Two boys met at a private boarding school. They had never seen each other before; both blonds, blue eyes, curly hair, like complexions, similar build and height. Upon meeting, a friendship began, it advanced rapidly. When exchanging viewpoints, each found the other desirous of new hrills, and so they decided to run way, pose as twins, see the world nd experience real adventure.

Leaving the school under cover of arkness they made their way to a eace-loving quiet little church-oing town, there breaking into a rug store and stealing sufficient oney to carry them into Los An-eles and thence to Hollywood.

Rooms were engaged, so they later nformed the Probation Officer, at a certain Hotel. More theft was committed in Hollywood and with the proceeds they purchased trim blue suits, extra white trousers, shirts, ties, and hats. The shirts were of Hollywood origin, polo pattern, and laced in the front. Twin leather suitcases, together with matched colored-handled toilet articles, striped silk pajamas, and some other accessories of boyish fancy, completed the equipment.

At a men's haberdashery on the Boulevard they announced themselves as the "Brown Twins" just here from New York, having arrived on summons of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio. Glib stories of their successful screen tests and impending lucrative contracts were received with surprising credulity by a number of selected shopkeepers and interested bystanders all the way from Highland Avenue to Vine Street.

Enter the First Set of Sheriffs

After another theft, the deputy sheriffs caught up with them. The "twins" stated that their home was in Long Beach, respectfully requested transportation to that city to verify their story and so that "mother will not worry." In the Long Beach residential district the boys pointed out an imposing residence considerably distant from the front curb. Mother and probably Father would be anxiously waiting for them, so they said. Because of their youth and apparent willing compliance, no handcuffs or other restraints had been applied to them.

The boys started up the walk a step and a half in advance of their captors. Suddenly they broke step, running in opposite directions, a sheriff in pursuit of each. Small bodies could change their course with effective abruptness. With the additional aid of fences and hedges, the escaping juveniles soon found themselves again free. Freight sheds gave shelter that night, and in the early hours of the morning they were on the road hitch-hiking back to Los Angeles. Two more burglaries were committed before they entrained for San Diego.

That week in San Diego they added to their finances with more store thefts in order to pay the bills at their Hotel, and also to finance a day at the races, and another day at a bull fight. To add zest to the return voyage, they took reservations on the tri-motored airplane and soon were again established in Hollywood, in another large hotel.

That night while driving in a luxurious rented car they saw a neon sign describing the thrilling experience in store for those who take this De Luxe special passenger train to Albuquerque, New Mexico. Our boys returned to the hotel, put on their most convincing wearing apparel, and set out. Managing to pass the gateman without tickets, they scaled up over the iron railing of the observation platform into the club car.

Kindly R. R. Officials

When the formality of producing tickets was demanded by the conductor, the young aspirants showed much agitation and concern over the apparent fact that "Auntie" must have missed the train; that she was in possession of all the money and tickets. On this representation and further stories it seems the boys were given full accommodations, meals and berth en route. Before reaching Albuquerque, however, they conceived the idea of leaving the train at Grants City, remaining there several days.

Similar procedure for obtaining money as previously described was followed. Several days later "we blew into Albuquerque, and there the deputy sheriffs pinched us and brought us back to L. A."

Two pretty dismayed, sheepish, and disillusioned boys faced the Commissioner of the Juvenile Court across the table at ten o'clock the next morning. The grief-stricken parents sat mute and crushed, unable to voice any defense or mitigating argument in favor of their progeny.

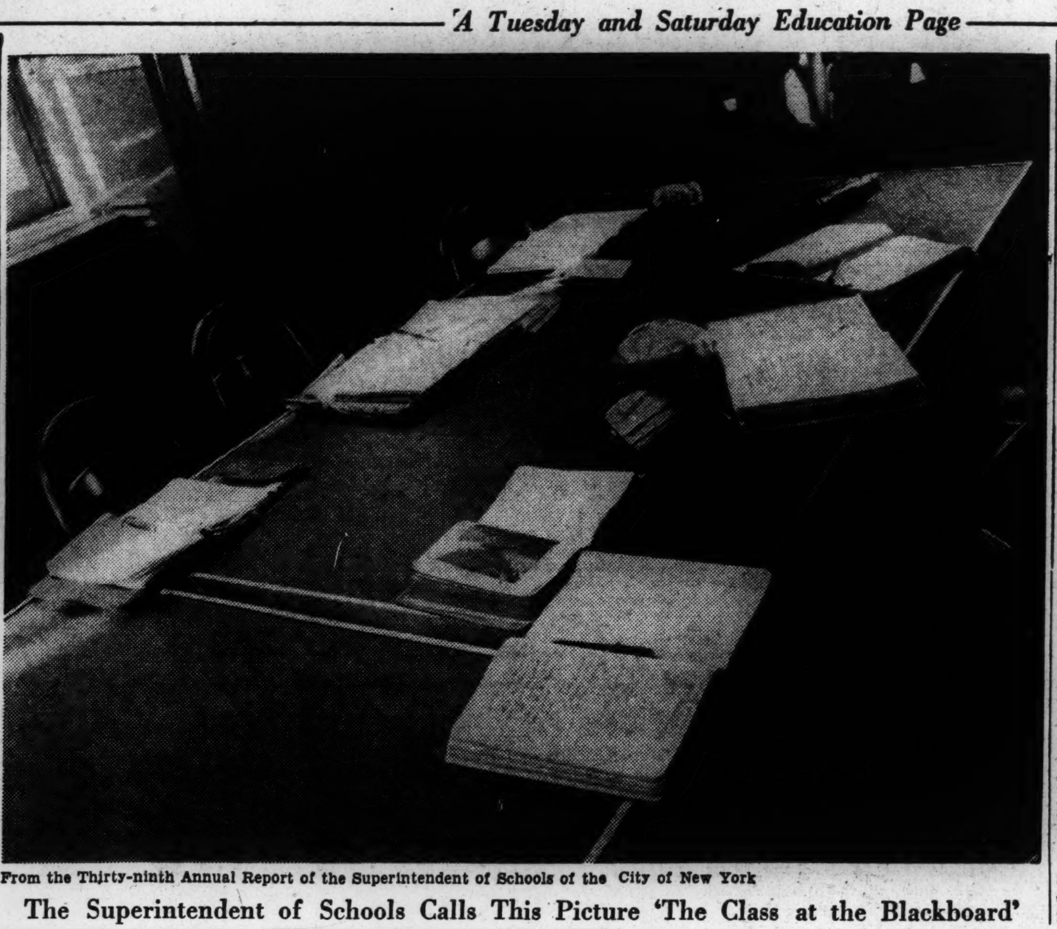
The Boys' Attitude

The boys' attitude was one of complete surprise that any power could intervene to terminate their frolicsome escapades so effectively. The loss of property, violations of the law, inconvenience to innocent people, the risk of injury, the parents' humiliation and sleepless nights, the imminent separation from their homes and loved ones, seemed to have been no cause for concern to the "twins," until they found themselves behind detention doors, and now before the bar of justice. The smoothness of speech with which they had deceived and cajoled truck drivers, hotel clerks, bell-boys, shopkeepers, law enforcement officers, taxi drivers, air pilots and railroad conductors, had now completely left them inarticulate and desolate.

The mothers sobbed softly, the fathers' faces were set, spectators sat quietly as I reviewed the legal findings for the record, together with the recommendation, and set forth the words "that you shall be committed to the State Training and Industrial School during minority, that the Probation Officer be instructed to send to said institution a written summary of all facts in possession of the court, including a history of ward, and statement of physical and mental condition, and that you shall remain in custody for suitable detention pending transportation."

By three o'clock in the afternoon they were on their way for the 400-mile trip to join the four to six hundred other boys, for discipline, training, and supervision in the institution set apart by this state for law violators yet minors and over the age of fifteen years. For adventure they had gambled with the best years and months of their lives, and lost.

This series on Youth and the Juvenile Court contains six articles. They are running on consecutive Tuesdays.



From the Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Schools of the City of New York

The Superintendent of Schools Calls This Picture 'The Class at the Blackboard'

Sketches From Young America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

X

Riccardo

Riccardo lived on one side of the city and the President of the University lived on the other side, and neither one knew much about the other. Neither one of them dreamed that the two sides of the city ever could or would come together. While the President was busy with his University, Riccardo was dissatisfied with his home and was restless. He wasn't needed at home, and was only staying on at school until he could find a job.

Then came the World War. Riccardo did not wait to see whether the United States would enter the war, but bolted across the Canadian border and became a member of the Scottish Highlanders, the "Black Watch." With these fighting men, he was a long time in France. From every village in which he found himself billeted, he sent back to Friend-Teacher some little gift—an absurd hand-painted handkerchief or a gay little fan. He explained that there wasn't much from which to choose! His letters came with some regularity, usually written with a blunt pencil on soiled scraps of paper. Frequently they were written under difficulties in the trenches. Occasionally the writing would run off into a scrawl shooting wildly across the page. He said that you got so used to shells that you really weren't afraid of them, but that when they came too close you couldn't help jumping a little!

One day, Riccardo, looking up over the top of his trench, saw a fragment of torn newspaper blown by the bleak wind across No Man's Land. He reached over and with his bayonet caught the paper and brought it down into his trench. It proved to be a bit torn from a newspaper published in his own home city in the United States, and in it was a poem entitled "No Man's Land," written by the President of the University who lived across the city from Riccardo's family. That day Riccardo wrote to the President of the University, enclosing the fragment of newspaper containing the poem. The President answered Riccardo's letter immediately, and many letters passed between them thereafter.

When the war was over, Riccardo, very brown and grown up, came back to Canada, then to his own city in the United States. He was gorgeous in Highland regalia, an "Italian in Kilts" as he had often signed himself. There were medals, too.

Then came the great day, when the President of the University opened his house to the people from BOTH sides of the city to meet Riccardo, his guest of honor!

So Riccardo brought the two sides of the city together in the President's House.

Inez Field Damon

Portugal University Has Fourth Centennial

The University of Coimbra in Portugal recently celebrated its fourth centennial. Originally founded in Lisbon in 1291, the University was transferred to Coimbra as early as 1306. Later it was moved back to Lisbon and was finally established in Coimbra in 1537.

—From World Education.

Modern Language Societies at Cambridge

Both Dons and Undergraduates Join in the Discussions and the Fun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Eng.

One of the great features of undergraduate life at Cambridge is the fact that at least one special society exists in connection with each Faculty. In Cambridge, "faculty" is a name which applies loosely to the whole body of people, both dons and undergraduates, connected with any one group of subjects. Thus—the Faculty of Economics, the Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages, and so on.

There is, then, at Cambridge at least one society in connection with each faculty. But members of a faculty are in no way obliged to belong to the corresponding society, nor are they discouraged from becoming members of the society connected with another faculty.

Most of these "faculty" societies sponsor only lectures and discussions, but sometimes a guileless undergraduate may be prevailed upon to read a paper. (The chief value of the experience, it is felt, is that it teaches you a little sympathy with your lecturers.)

French and German

The Modern Languages Faculty goes a step further. There is a Modern Language Club which goes in for lectures and discussions in the accepted manner; but as well as this, there is a separate society for each of the main languages.

The French and German faculties being the largest, the French and German societies are correspondingly active, and arrange entertainments ranging from play-readings to a fancy dress ball. Each of these societies opens its account each year with a social, called in one case a soirée amicale, in the other Geselliger Abend.

Freshers—first year students—men and women, are especially welcomed, being considered so many potential recruits. And freshers are usually very glad to put in an appearance, for there is a good deal of dancing, and plenty of opportunity to make new friends. Also little plays and sketches are acted, which have often been written by one of the undergrads. These may take the form of skits on some of the works studied in the university curriculum. Songs are always a feature of the German Society's social, and you are lucky if, after singing Heine's famous Lorelei in a lusty though hardly an expressive manner, you have breath left to chat pleasantly to your partner during the next dance.

Evening Of Song

An item which always appears on the program at least once a year is the Liederabend. This is an evening spent in singing the fine rollicking folk—and student—songs in which the German language is so rich. Some of the folk-songs are written in such broad dialect that they are most amusing to decipher and perfect tongue-twisters to sing, especially as most of them should be taken at a good round pace. The evening always ends with a student song in which long life is wished to the university, to the professors, and to all beautiful girls.

The society also arranges lectures in German by interesting and distinguished people. For example, a lecture, with slides, on the designing of theater and opera scenery was given by a German whose scene-sets for Wagner's operas are well known.

Every fortnight members foregather for play-readings in one of the men's colleges. As there are sometimes as many as 50 people, they divide into small groups in order that everyone may be given a part. The play may be modern or classical, but the modern ones are more popular, as they very seldom add blank verse to one's other difficulties.

With Suitable Presents

Toward the end of the Michaelmas (autumn) term, the German Society gives a Christmas party or Weihnachtsfest, which is really exactly like the Geselliger Abend except that a large and decorated Christmas tree is displayed and that "suitable" presents (such as a drum, a nightcap, a pair of sock-suspenders) are given to Modern Languages lecturers.

Once a year, in the Lent (spring) term, a German play is produced, with the help of one or two of the lecturers, and is acted by the members of the society in one of the Cambridge theaters. Last year the Urfaust, the original version of Goethe's Faust, was performed with great success.

The program of the French society is very like that of the German society. The tradition of the annual play is common to both. Besides the weekly meetings of the French play-reading circle, known as the Hôtel de Bourgogne, there are debates and discussions: a debate was held last term on the motion "That France is a colony of England," while the International Exhibition at Paris was the subject of discussion at one meeting. Another item on last term's program was a lecture on the life and work of Erasmus. On the whole, the program arranged by the French society is more specialized and directly educational and of less general interest than that of the German society.

By no means do all the undergrads reading French and German belong to these two societies, but those who are members feel that by acting in the plays, playlets, or sketches, attending the lectures, taking part in the discussions, and even by joining in the dancing and general merriment, they are gaining experience which may prove quite as valuable to them as any other of their activities during their three years of university life.

A. L.

Scandinavian Travel Seminar

St. Lawrence University at Canton, New York, in collaboration with the American-Scandinavian Foundation, will initiate this summer a Scandinavian Travel Seminar, which will be open to all qualified persons wishing to increase their knowledge of social and cultural institutions through study in the Scandinavian countries. The seminar is under the direction of Dr. Herbert A. Bloch, Chairman of the Field of Social Studies at St. Lawrence University. Dr. Bloch spent last summer going over the ground to be covered by the group and making contacts with Scandinavian leaders.

—From News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.

Painting Is Fun!

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

One day an acquaintance said to me, "Why don't you paint?" He asked me the same question a second time and the thought began to take form. Age limits, he said, there were none; time limits didn't matter. It seemed all one needed to do was to buy some paints, a brush or two, and start.

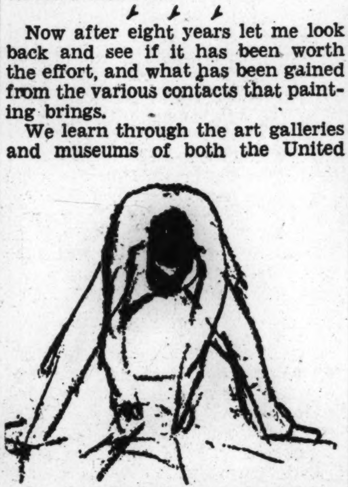
With this sketchy information, I went to an artists' supply house in the city, bought a box of oil paints, some birch boards and brushes—and painted a picture. Since I had no idea of how to paint, my subject was simple: an old tree uprooted on a sandy beach, the water beyond; and above, the blue sky. I drew it in with a pencil and then began to paint.

It was certainly no masterpiece, but it somehow gave me a great sense of satisfaction. From there on I plugged away, fastened myself with a barnacle-like tenacity to the friend who had urged me to paint, and secured advice and criticism from this artist, whose judgment was solid and whose good nature was as wide as the horizon. And (although this is not essential to my story), one day, to my amazement, I found one of my canvases on exhibition in an art gallery. Once or twice I even sold a picture during the passing years, and I diligently gave them away if anyone would show any interest whatsoever.

* * *

Now after eight years let me look back and see if it has been worth the effort, and what has been gained from the various contacts that painting brings.

We learn through the art galleries and museums of both the United States and Canada that across these countries and bursting into life here and there, sometimes in a small town, are people who seek to express their aspirations and their thoughts in paint. So if you, or you, or I feel the urge to go and do likewise, don't let the impulse pass. We are just another individual in the great group which comprises this art movement stirring across this vast continent of ours.



On the Golf Course: A Quick Sketch for Practice

Art has always fallen into two general classes: the one represented by the pictorial artist with the camera eye, who wants a faithful record of what he sees; the other, by the creative artist who wishes to record some thought or emotion that the scene means to him. The faithful interpreter will have to learn his technique first, while the one interpreting a feeling or thought blazes his trail at least part of the way alone.

* * *

And where can we go? Where can't we go! That is the glory of it. But one should not aspire to great achievements at first. There is so much at our front doors and still more at the back.

Every city has its interesting old sections. The well worn frame houses, small fruit stores spilling over onto the streets, and behind and beyond the modern city rearing its great buildings, its bridges, its smokestacks, in a pattern of old and new that is splendid material for anyone to tackle. The simpler the beginner's choice, of course, the better will be the results.

Summer and fall, spring and winter there is always the call of the out-of-doors. A golf course in winter offers many a lovely sketch that might prove uninteresting in the full greens of summer; while anything in nature colored with autumn is beautiful.

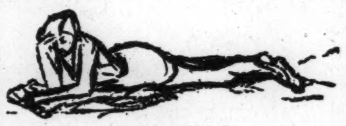
* * *

Sometimes my daughter and I have passed away an hour or so trying to draw the movements of people on the beaches close to the city. These quick drawings are often not more than a few lines and curves. If one can get the right line of action then the shapes of the body can easily be filled in afterwards. Primarily the action of the body must be correct. One is ever learning what to leave out even more than what to put in.

As for subject matter, surely here one is his own master! Van Gogh painted a dilapidated old pair of shoes and left a whole dejected record of a luckless tramp for our imagination to fill in.

* * *

One of the greatest joys of painting is to form a group and together go sketching for several hours every week. Usually impromptu exhibitions occur. One just naturally compares his technique with that of others and learns much. To me the greatest thing to remember is "to thine own self be true." Somewhere in the back of your head is an idea trying to become an actual fact; it may not come across on canvas or in a sketch today, nor the next day either. But it is an idea. Cherish it, for someday it will bloom.



On the Beach

Marjorie Meredith

* * *

The editor adds the titles of a few books that may interest you: "Hobbies for Everybody," edited by Ruth Lampland. The chapters on Painting and on Drawing and Cartooning (Harper's). "Let the Child Draw," by Perrine (Stokes; McClelland). "Making a Water-Color," by G. Pearse Ennis (Studio Publications, Inc.). "The Amateur Artist, or Oil and Water-Color Painting Without the Aid of a Teacher," by F. Delamette (Drake).

Every Second and Fourth Tuesday

Canvassing Your 'Outside' Interests

Hints to Job-Hunters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Often the hobbies, the extracurricular activities, and the part-time working experience of students supply experience which is invaluable in later job getting.

A young engineering graduate, unable to secure employment in his field, found that his hobby, photography, with specialization in taking pictures of machinery, gave part-time employment. A young lawyer, unable to open an office or to find a place with an established firm, found a good living as a collector and credit investigator.

A former science teacher in a high school, compelled to give up his graduate training in the middle of the school year, found work as a salesman of annuities for a financial house. A young woman whose college course was mainly concerned with the Romance languages and literature, took courses in education, library work, and journalism during her junior and senior years. She got a teaching position largely because she could handle school publicity for the Superintendent.

A college graduate who had majored in philosophy found that the specialty selling he had done during his summer vacations resulted in a permanent position with the company on graduation.

A young man who had engaged in debating, dramatics, and playground work while going through college found his opportunity on graduation as a director of one-act plays and other activities for the county welfare and recreation board of the county in which his college was located.

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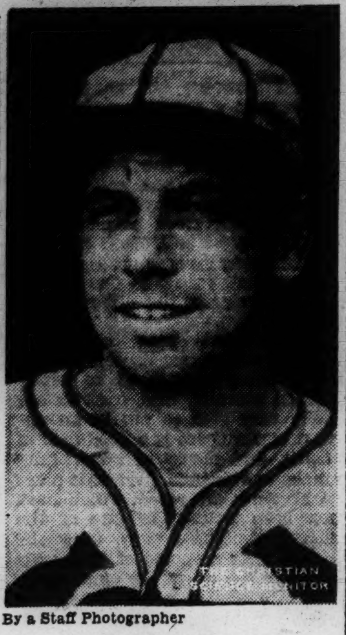
Billy Evans May Bring Back Right-Hander for Sox—Navy Wins for Buck Walsh

Revived Rumor Has Parmelee Soon to Don Red Sox Uniform

BULLETIN

The first game of the Fenway Park series between the Red Sox and Washington was postponed today.

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor



By a Staff Photographer

Roy Parmelee

From a reliable source comes the news that Roy Parmelee, husky right-handed pitcher formerly with the New York Giants, St. Louis Cardinals and Chicago Cubs, will shortly don a Red Sox uniform. The rumor was first circulated more than a week ago, but it is now hotly revived. Parmelee is currently working with the Minneapolis Millers in the American Association, one of the Boston club's more prominent minor league connections.

Manager Donie Bush strongly recommends Parmelee's promotion, pointing out that he is faster than ever and in better command of his control than when the Cubs cast him adrift.

In Small Park

Judging by his generous output of victories in the fast class AA Association, Parmelee would be a welcome addition to the Red Sox. Laboring often in the small Minneapolis park—a batters' paradise—the right-hander won eight of his first nine games.

With Parmelee approximating the effective status he once held at the Polo Grounds, the Crimson Hose would once again become a strong contender for the American League crown. The Yankees are streaky and the Tigers are still in the second division. The Cleveland Indians, as pace setters, would face a new Boston threat.

The Minneapolis sensation looked like a great pitcher at the Polo Grounds. Manager Bill Terry of the Giants brought him along carefully, figuring that the young man would eventually take a position among the leading hurlers of the National League. Roy was big, strong, could pitch in and out of turn, and threw a fast ball that was almost unhittable in the pinches. In 1933 he helped Terry win his first pennant, winning 13 and losing only eight, and striking out 132 batters in 218 innings.

Went Wild

But wildness caught up with the New York strong boy. In 1935 he led the league with 97 bases on balls. During the winter of that year Terry wanted Burgess Whitehead from the Cardinals and gave up Parmelee in the deal. After walking 107 batters in a St. Louis uniform, Pilot Frankie Frisch passed him off on the Cubs. Last season Roy won only seven games and lost eight for Wrigley, with a generous earned run average of 5.12.

Apparently the brief schooling under Donie Bush has brought about the recovery of Parmelee's control. With Lefty Grove and Jack Wilson his only hurlers—and Jack is somewhat handicapped—Manager Joe Cronin can use any assistance Parmelee might offer.

The Red Sox came home today with a winning record against the West. The locals won seven and dropped six, including three straight from the Browns, three out of four from the White Sox, one out of four in Detroit, and two setbacks at Cleveland.

At one stage of the western tour the Crimson Hose won five in succession and regained second place in the American League. But in Detroit they ran into a ferocious Tiger and today are back in the third spot. However, as only 1½ contests separate Cronin from the second-place Yankees, the current Washington series at Fenway may mean the return of Joe and his athletes to the runner-up berth.

* * *

The Senators, or Nationals as Owner Clark Griffith would have them called, came here scheduled for three games, beginning today. On their last trip to Washington, the Red Sox dropped two straight to the Bucky Harris outfit.

* * *

Jack Wilson is due to start one of the games with Washington. His last appearance was against the Tigers in Detroit a week ago today. On that occasion he lasted just one inning.

* * *

Johnny Stone, who has been a Senator for four years, is out of the lineup for the balance of the season, according to President Clark Griffith. The outfielder hit .330 in 1937, but was recently benched for a weak .235 figure.

* * *

Al Simmons has replaced Stone. Al is hitting. For extra outfielders, Bucky Harris has the veteran Goose Goslin and Rookie Taft Wright.

* * *

Joe Walsh went to Brooklyn with the Bees and will probably make his major league debut at shortstop sometime during the three-game series there.

* * *

The Bees made the trip without Danny MacFayden, Milt Shoffner, Al Lopez and Gene Moore.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Bobby Feller, Indians — Pitched seven-hitter and fanned ten, downing Red Sox 7-3.

Hank Steinbacher, White Sox — Hit homer and single, drove in two runs and scored three in 9-4 win over Browns.

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Helen Moody, Alice Marble In Semifinals

BULLETIN
By the Associated Press

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston lost her quarter-final singles match at Wimbledon today. She bowed to Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark and Germany, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 28 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, heading toward another all-England tennis final, moved into the semifinal round today by defeating Kay Stammers of England, 6—2, 6—1, in their critical quarterfinal match.

Alice Marble, also of California and a former American champion, also advanced with a straight set 6—2, 6—3 quarterfinal victory over Mme. Rene Mathieu, the French champion.

Serving against the wind, Mrs. Moody scored three straight winners with oblique forehand drives and swept the first game to love. Three times in the second game, Miss Stammers double faulted. She pulled up from 15-40 but lost after four deuces.

Mrs. Moody swept the next game to 15 and led 3-30.

Upset by the wind and clearly afraid of her old bugaboo, the double fault, Miss Stammers came within a point of losing her fourth in a row. She produced a beautiful drop shot, however, pulled out and trailed 1-3 but the American mercilessly took the next to love for a 4-1 advantage.

Almost Errorless Set

Miss Stammers took the sixth game to 15, but Mrs. Moody made it 5-2 in the seventh, twice thumping the ball past Kay's vulnerable backhand. Mrs. Moody ran away with the eighth game to 15, to win the set. She obviously keyed herself for this one. She didn't take a step that didn't count and scarcely made an error throughout the set.

Helen took her own service in the first game of the second set and broke Miss Stammers' service for the first time in the second game for a 2-0 lead.

She increased her lead to 4-0 when the English girl got exactly two points in the next two sets. The match grew so one-sided the crowd grew restive and many left to watch Miss Marble play Mme. Mathieu.

Still playing with her sweater on, Mrs. Moody took the fifth game to thirty. Kay managed to capture the sixth and twice got within a point of winning the seventh, but Helen came back with two hurtling aces to win the game, the set and the match.

Point scores of the Moody-Stammers match:

First Set
Mrs. Moody 4 8 4 3 4 1 5 4—33—6
Miss Stammers 0 6 1 5 0 4 3 1—20—2
Second Set
Mrs. Moody 4 4 4 4 4 1 6—27—6
Miss Stammers 2 1 1 1 2 4 4—15—1

Had to Battle

Miss Marble profited by Mme. Mathieu's mistakes to gain a 4—1 lead in the opening set, breaking the French woman's service in the fourth game. Alice was content to remain at the baseline most of the time. She had to fight, however, to clinch the set in the eighth game. She had set point six times before she could put over the clincher.

Mme. Mathieu gained a 3—1 lead in the second set, breaking the American's service at the start. Here the San Francisco girl shed her pink sweater and began rushing the net. She broke the French champion's service three times in a row to clinch the match. Miss Marble used a kicking service to advantage and frequently made kills from the net. The American lost only three points in the last four games.

Point scores of the Marble-Mathieu match:

First Set
Miss Marble 4 6 4 4 4 2 7 12—43—6
Mme. Mathieu 2 8 2 2 1 4 5 10—34—2
Second Set
Miss Marble 4 2 1 2 4 4 4 4 4—29—6
Mme. Mathieu 1 4 4 4 2 0 1 1 1—18—3

Budge and Mako Win

Meanwhile Don Budge and Gene Mako moved ahead in men's doubles, outpointing the veteran French combination of Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

The Americans had little trouble disposing of what once was tennis' greatest doubles combination. The Frenchmen began by breaking Mako's service in the opening game but some great smashing by Budge squared it against Borotra in the second and then the Americans broke through Brugnon in the fourth for a decisive margin.

Games followed service in the first four games of the second set but Borotra failed to hold his delivery in the fifth and the United States pair held their services throughout to win the set.

Budge and Mako overcame a 3-5 deficit in the final set, won Borotra's service by shrewd lobbing in the 11th game for a 6-5 lead and finally went out on service in the 12th game for set and match.

Helen Jacobs Wins

Helen Jacobs won her quarterfinal round match from Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, 6—2, 6—3.

Aiming everything at "Ja-Ja's" backhand, chopping and driving shrewdly, Miss Jacobs came from love-40 to gain a 3—1 lead in the first set. Again looking like a champion, Helen slowly angled the Polish girl out of position and then rushed in and clipped her rival's returns out of reach.

Miss Jacobs took the fifth game for a 4—1 lead and broke through Jed again in the sixth to lead 5—1. The Polish girl saved the seventh game, but Miss Jacobs broke her service for the third time in the eighth and won the set 6—2.

The Polish girl won Miss Jacobs' service in the first, long fluctuating game of the second set; but the American was aided by a double-fault in breaking through in the next to square at 1—1. The next two games followed service, and Ja-Ja broke through in the fifth for a 3—2 lead. However, Miss Jacobs returned the compliment in the sixth game and took the seventh at love for a 4—3 lead.

Seeing the Polish girl forced into one error after another, Miss Jacobs reverted to her old chopping, defensive game and won the eighth game for a 5—3 lead. Gaining confidence all the time, Miss Jacobs won the ninth game, set, and match in short order and, like Mrs. Moody, was in the semifinals in half an hour. The point score:

First Set
Miss Jacobs 4 0 5 6 4 4 1 4—28—6
Miss Jedrzejowska 2 4 3 4 2 2 4 1—22—2
Second Set
Miss Jacobs 5 4 5 0 2 4 4 4 4—32—6
Miss Jedrzejowska [illegible]—24—3

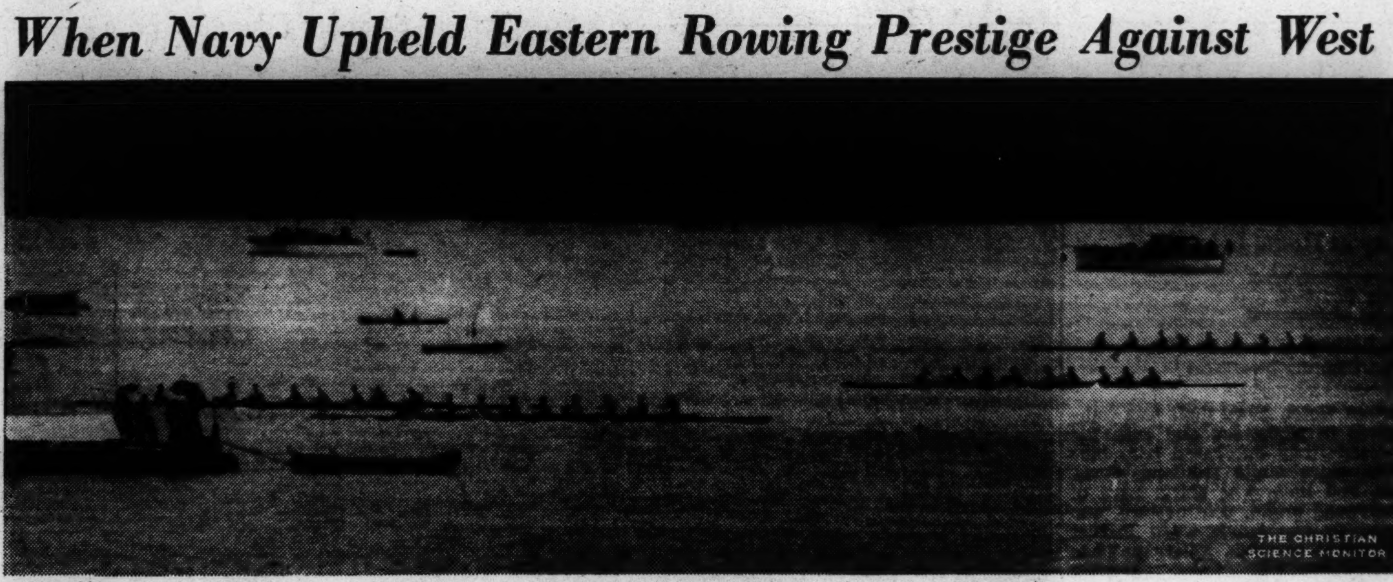
Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston, Mass., won the first set of her match with Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark and Germany, 6—4.

Mrs. Fabyan jumped into a 3—1 lead by breaking the towering German girl's service in the fourth game with a series of clever drop-shots. After Mme. Sperling had squared at 3—3, the American again broke through in the eighth game to lead, 5—3. Mrs. Fabyan had set point twice in the ninth game, but Mme. Sperling won it to trail, 4—5. It simply delayed the inevitable for the American ran out in the next game.

Mme. Sperling won the second set, 6—4, to square the match.

The tiny American girl ran into a 3—0 lead in the third set, breaking through Mme. Sperling's service in the second game. The angular German star broke through Mrs. Fabyan's service in the seventh game and trailed by only 3—4. Now in full cry she rushed through the next four games for the set at 6—4.

When Navy Upheld Eastern Rowing Prestige Against West



Wide World

The Four College Varsity Eights Which Smashed the Record for the Hudson River Four-Mile Varsity Course at the Finish of Their Great Race Late Monday Afternoon. Navy (on the Extreme Right) Won in the Record Time of 18m. 19s. It Was the First Victory for an Eastern Crew Since Navy Won in 1931. The Other Crews (Right to Left) Are California, Washington, and Columbia, All Three of Which Were Under the Best Previous Mark

Home Club Pro Favors Muddy Golf Courses

BULLETIN

OSTERVILLE, Mass., June 28 (AP)—Harold (Jugs) McSpaden of Winchester, striving for his third straight Massachusetts Open golf championship, today wiped out the six strokes lead of Gene Andersen, the pace-setting home club professional, by posting a one-over-par 73 against the latter's 79 in the rain at Oyster Harbors.

These performances brought the two pace-setters up to the three-quarters mark of the 72-hole competition in a first place tie at 218.

OSTERVILLE, Mass., June 28 (AP)—Since the home club professional generally does better on his home course in foul weather than fair—because the rain washes out most of his regular assignments and gives him ample time for practice—Gene Andersen of Oyster Harbors today had a six-stroke lead on Harold (Jug) McSpaden, of Winchester, the defending champion, at the half way mark of the 72-hole Massachusetts Open Golf championship.

As a raging northeast storm softened fairways, drenched greens and discouraged most of the starting field of 84 at this seaside course, Andersen put together a three-under-par 69 and a 70 for a 139 against a 70-75 for McSpaden, who is seeking his third consecutive victory in this event, one of the oldest major tournaments on the American golfing calendar.

Far back were Denny Shute, who won the last two P. G. A. championships; Johnny Fischer, of Cincinnati, U. S. Walker Cup star, and Tony Manero, national open titlist two years ago.

The miserable weather conditions bothered everyone in the field except Andersen and the forecast for today was not encouraging. As a result the home club professional was a top-heavy favorite to romp through the last 36 holes of medal play and capture the winner's share of the $1,000 prize money.

Only a few others in the field were within hailing distance of the championship. Joe Pezzulo of West Warwick, R. I., finished the first day's play in third place with 149 and three others were deadlocked just behind him, Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham, John Thoren of Woodland, and Emil Mashie of Oak Hill, with 150 totals. Behind them came Jack Reidy of Pakachoag Hill, with 151 and Joe Stein of Sandy Burr, with 152.

None of the 24 amateurs in this open competition appeared to have a fighting chance for victory, for the lowest of these scorers, Ted Bishop of Woodland, and Ed Martin of Sandy Burr, were 16 strokes back of Andersen with 155 totals, along with Shute of Brae Burn.

Among the top-ranking golfers to wind up in the background were Fischer, with 156, Roy Bronsdon of Wianno, the 1934 Massachusetts Open champion, with 157, and Manero of Salem, with 158.

* * *

Off the Fairways

The drenched golf gallery gathered here for the Massachusetts Open golf championship dried itself out arguing about the Ralph Guldahl-Denny Shute matches at Brae Burn and South Shore this Friday and Saturday.

The weather for yesterday's first 36-holes was so un-June-like, that E. B. Badger, the Massachusetts Golf Association prexy, was on the point of calling the whole thing off and running the tourney through Wednesday . . . But then he remembered some of the weather he ran into during his recent trip with the Walker Cup team and ordered the boys to carry on . . . The only reason most of them obeyed was that Secretary John Corcoran refused to refund the $5 entrance fees . . . Belmont has given up the September dates for its match play tournament and they have been grabbed off the Metropolitan district, which will put on a 108-holes medal tournament with a $12,500 prize list, at the Fenway Golf Club, White Plains, N. Y.

How They Rowed the Varsity Race

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 28 (AP)—The summary of the Poughkeepsie regatta, charting the varsity four-mile race by half-miles, with times on the minor races:

Varsity	½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	Fin.	Times
Navy	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	18m. 19s.
California	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	18m. 20⅕s.
Washington	2	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	18m. 25⅖s.
Columbia	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	18m. 27s.
Wisconsin	1	2	1	3	5	5	5	5	18m. 34s.
Cornell	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	18m. 38⅘s.
Syracuse	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	18m. 40⅕s.

Junior varsity (three miles)—Won by Washington, 13m. 49⅕s.; California, 13m. 50⅖s., second; Navy, 14m. ⅖s., third; Syracuse, 14m. 3⅘s., fourth; Cornell, 14m. 14⅘s., fifth; Columbia, 14m. 25s., sixth.

Freshman (two miles)—Won by California, 9m. 30⅖s.; Washington, 9m. 31⅖s., second; Syracuse, 9m. 38⅖s., third; Columbia, 9m. 39⅗s., fourth; Cornell, 9m. 39⅘s., fifth.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Add strange sights: Brooklyn fans pulling for Bill Terry in the All-Star game at Cincinnati next week. . . . Well, our Navy showed them at Poughkeepsie. A lot of people can't understand why the American League managers picked Lou Gehrig over Hal Trosky (who is hitting just about 80 points more than the "Iron Horse") for the All-Star team. . . . Ball players say Clay Bryant of the Cubs is a walking advertisement of the men's clothes layouts in Esquire. . . . The Giants have voted Larry French of the Cubs the fastest-working pitcher in the National League. . . . Carl Hubbell, who has just turned in his 200th victory for the Giants, is quoted as saying: "The first 199 were the easiest."

Babe Ruth is pulverizing the ball so hard in batting practice, they may put him on the active roster as a pinch hitter. . . . Insiders say the Reds paid $60,000 (not $50,000) plus Davis and Hollingsworth for Bucky Walters. . . . And that the Giants had to part with $40,000 for Bob Seeds instead of the 25 first reported. We know a couple of American League leaders who are kicking themselves for not straining a point and giving the Browns what they wanted for Buck Newsom. . . . Richmond, Va., goes for night soft ball in a big way. . . . Seven fields are equipped with flood lights.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(First three and ties in each league)

Batting

Player, club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Averill, Indians	59	220	51	85	.386
Lombardi, Reds	47	176	25	65	.369
Trosky, Indians	57	208	48	75	.361
Travis, Senators	65	256	41	92	.359
Martin, Phillies	54	220	36	78	.355
Medwick, Cardinals	53	209	35	73	.349

Home Runs

Foxx, Red Sox	21
Greenberg, Tigers	20
York, Tigers	20
Goodman, Reds	18
Ott, Giants	18
Lombardi, Reds	10

College Golfers Enter Second 18 Of Title Tourney

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 28 (AP)—Ranking stars of America's young golf set squared away today in a lively struggle for places in the championship division of the National Intercollegiate tournament.

Eighteen holes of shotmaking over the intricate Louisville Country Club course separated the collegiate club-swingers from that select 32 group who will continue the quest for the championship.

Observers predicted it would take a qualifying total of 153 to gain the championship division.

As Edward J. Flowers, Michigan State senior, outscored the record field with a 72, one over par, 37 other delegates posted cards of 76 and under. There were 19 others well within striking distance at 77 and 78.

Five players were deadlocked at 73 and another fivesome entrenched at 74. There were nine, including Paul Leslie of Louisiana State University, runner up for the last two years, with 75s.

Robert Palmer of Michigan, Robert Bingham of Amherst, Sid Richardson of Northwestern, Lew Oehmig of Virginia, and Bill Barclay of Michigan State were trailing Flowers by a stroke.

In the next bracket were Jack Robinson of Southern California, Tommy Brand of Michigan State, John P. Burke of Georgetown, Phil Donahue of Notre Dame and James Black of Washington University of St. Louis.

Northwestern had taken a three-stroke lead over Stanford in the competition for the team trophy with a halfway total of 302.

Richardson was elected President of the Intercollegiate Association at the annual meeting last night. Vincent D'Antoni, of Tulane, was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Met in Critical Quarterfinal

Wide World

Kay Stammers (Left) and Helen Wills Moody

The American Star Moved Into the Semifinals at Wimbledon Today With a 6—2, 6—1 Victory Over Miss Stammers

Coast College Stars Win

EVANSTON, Ill., June 28 (AP)—Track and field stars from the Pacific Coast Conference overwhelmingly demonstrated their superiority over a picked Western Conference squad last night in Northwestern University's stadium by winning their second annual dual meet, 101 to 35, before 10,000 spectators.

Clay Courts Tennis Play In Semifinals

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—Four seeded players, including Bobby Riggs of Chicago, the defending champion, and Joe Hunt of Los Angeles, 1937 runner up, advanced to the semifinals of the National clay courts tennis tournament yesterday after the event had been held up three successive days because of rain.

Riggs disposed of Harold Surface of Kansas City in straight sets 6—3, 6—4, 9—7, and will meet Bryan "Bitsy" Grant of Atlanta, three time winner of the event. Grant was extended five sets yesterday before winning over Wilbur Coen of Kansas City, 6—3, 7—5, 2—6, 1—6, 7—5.

In the other bracket, Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, Fla., upset Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, the Kenyon College star who is ranked ninth nationally, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1. Mulloy's next test will come against Hunt, who turned back Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., yesterday, 6—2, 8—6, 6—4.

In the doubles, Hunt and Lewis Wetherell of Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Chicago's Chet and Bill Murphy brother combination, 6—2, 5—7, 8—6, 7—5 in the quarter-finals and wound up in the finals as a result of two defaults. Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., and Frank Parker of Los Angeles, defaulted to John McDiarmid, Princeton, N. J., and Ernie Sutter, New Orleans, so they could leave for the Tri-State meet at Cincinnati. The Sutter - McDiarmid team in turn defaulted to Wetherell and Hunt when Sutter left for St. Louis.

Charles Hare of England and Cooke advanced to the doubles semifinals of the other bracket by eliminating McNeill and Surface 1—6, 7—5, 8—10, 6—3, 6—4. They will meet the winner of the match between Riggs and Grant vs. Norman Bickel and Norbert Burgess of Chicago. Their match was halted yesterday by darkness after each team had won one set. Riggs and Grant took the opener 6—3 and the Chicago team won the second 6—1.

Big Purse Posted For Golf Tourney

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—The longest American medal play golf tournament and one for the biggest purse will be played at the Fenway Golf Club, White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 22 to 25 it was announced last night by Fred Corcoran, chairman of the Professional Golfers' Association Tournament Bureau.

A purse totalling $12,500 has been posted for the 108-hole tournament to be staged by the Westchester P. G. A. The amount is $500 more than the prize money for the Belmont (Mass.) match play tournament. The tourney will consist of 18 holes on each of the first two days and 36 holes each of the last two.

The idea of the marathon tourney was suggested by Myles Coen as a fairer test than the ordinary 72-hole event, since the extra 36 holes would tend to offset "breaks" in the weather. Coen, Paul Runyan, John Inglis, Alec Watson, Herman Barron, and Ed Salters, formed the committee which drew up the plans for the event. The Westchester Pros themselves subscribed $4,000 toward the purse and expense money.

Golf's Ups and Downs

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 28 (AP)—Tom Tussing, University of Michigan aspirant to National intercollegiate golfing honors, started the final qualifying round of the tourney today as the pace-setter for inconsistency.

The New York State player, well behind the leaders with an 87 for the first 18 holes, stood out as the only collegian on the course to birdie one hole—the par three, 163-yard 16th—and then drop to 13 on the next—the par five, 503-yard 17th. He drove three tee shots out of bounds.

Howley Succeeded by Burns

TORONTO, June 28 (AP)—Dan Howley, veteran former major league pilot, resigned as manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs last night and Irving (Jack) Burns was named to succeed him by Donald C. Ross, president of the International League club. The change was announced by Ross just before Toronto's game with the Buffalo Bisons. Howley, who returned to his old position as Toronto manager last season, will retain an active association with the club, taking charge of player deals and acting in an advisory capacity.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Don Budge beat Vivian McGrath in straight sets and Frank Parker scores five-set victory over Henner Henkel in quarterfinals of Wimbledon tennis championships.

Middies Cheer Ailing Coach With Victory

Poughkeepsie Regatta Summary

Varsity Race—Four Miles

	Time
1—Navy	18:19
2—California	18:20⅕
3—Washington	18:25⅖
4—Columbia	18:27
5—Wisconsin	18:34
6—Cornell	18:38⅘
7—Syracuse	18:40⅕

Jayvee Race—Three Miles

1—Washington	13:49⅕
2—California	13:50⅖
3—Navy	14:00⅖
4—Syracuse	14:03⅘
5—Cornell	14:14⅘
6—Columbia	14:25

Freshman Race—Two Miles

1—California	9:30⅖
2—Washington	9:31⅖
3—Syracuse	9:38⅖
4—Columbia	9:39⅗
5—Cornell	9:39⅘

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., June 28 (AP)—A fighting Navy crew that rose to amazing emotional heights when its coach was hurt, has brought national rowing supremacy back to the East after a lapse of six long years.

The Middies, no better than third choice when the starting gun sounded, swept down the Hudson in record-shattering time to win yesterday's Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta by a half-length over California, while five shells paddled far in their wake.

Knowing their coach, Charles S. (Buck) Walsh, was following their progress by radio from a nearby hospital cot, the emotional tars bent their oars down the four miles in 18m. 19s., seldom relinquishing the lead as they eclipsed the course record of 18m. 33 3-5s. set last year by the Washington Huskies.

First Defeat for Hume

The vaunted Washington crew, meeting its first defeat in 13 starts since Don Hume became its stroke oar in 1936, never really figured in the race and finished more than a length back of second-place California.

California made a bruising fight of it over the final mile and was timed in 18m. 20 1-5s. Washington, third in 18m. 25 2-5s., and Columbia, fourth in 18m. 27s., also were well under the previous record. The race was rowed on the crest of the mighty Hudson's tide while the customary rain lashed the water and drenched one of the slimmest crowds ever to see the race.

Wisconsin, after setting a burning pace for the first mile, wound up fifth in 18m. 34s. Cornell was sixth in 18m. 38 4-5s., and Syracuse a lonesome last at 18m. 40 1-5s.

Navy Showed Worth

Where Navy showed its true worth was in the last half mile. At the three-mile point they were a little better than a length ahead of California, but then the Golden Bears applied the pressure. They stepped up the stroke and within a half mile they pulled even. The Bears were whizzing along and a neighbor on the observation train said: "Too bad. The Navy can't beat off that kind of a challenge."

But the Navy did. The Middies held on grimly, and about 300 yards from home they tore into a sprint, themselves. The Californians weren't prepared for it, and they couldn't answer. At the finish the future admirals were going away.

The spectators on the banks didn't need to wait long to know the victor. A naval destroyer, riding at anchor just past the finish, turned loose its voice, and it was deafening as it bounced off the Palisades.

On its decks the clustered Midshipmen could be heard singing that famous Navy song which goes: "There'll be high elation to the far China station, from Crabtown to ships at Timbuctoo."

Washington won the junior varsity race and California won the freshman event.

Schoolboy Yachting

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Youthful sailors from the Loomis School, Windsor, Conn., the High School, Pottstown, Pa., and Governor Dummer Academy, South Byfield, Mass., won the opening races of the ninth Interscholastic yacht racing championship on Manhassett Bay yesterday.

These three crews, sailing boats of the Manhassett Bay one-design class, won the opening races in the three divisions, each beating six rivals. After seven races have been sailed in each division, the two highest scoring crews from each will clash in a final three-race series for the trophy donated by Clifford D. Mallory.

The races were sailed in rough water with a strong northeast wind blowing. After the first, won by Loomis with Peter Ogilby at the helm, the course was shifted to calmer water within the bay and shortened from six to four miles.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	37	24	.607
St. Paul	36	24	.600
Kansas City	36	25	.590
Minneapolis	34	30	.531
Milwaukee	32	30	.516
Toledo	28	36	.438
Columbus	24	38	.387
Louisville	22	42	.344

Results June 27
Milwaukee 12, St. Paul 9.
Kansas City 6, Minneapolis 0.
Toledo 9, Louisville 5.
Columbus 2, Indianapolis 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	38	21	.644
New York	34	25	.576
Boston	33	27	.550
Washington	34	31	.523
Detroit	32	31	.508
Philadelphia	26	30	.464
Chicago	21	33	.389
St. Louis	19	39	.328

Results June 27
Cleveland 7, Boston 3.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 4.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	37	24	.607
Cincinnati	34	25	.576
Chicago	35	27	.565
Pittsburgh	31	24	.564
Boston	27	27	.500
St. Louis	26	31	.456
Brooklyn	25	35	.417
Philadelphia	16	38	.296

Results June 27
No games scheduled.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 2195

Commerce and Finance • **Business and Industry**

Economic Dictatorship Is Seen Unless Industry Co-operates

Knoxville Obtains $5,800,000 RFC Sum To Acquire Utility

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Chairman Jesse H. Jones offered the resources of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance large-scale public purchases of private utilities in huge areas of the South, Midwest and Far West.

He started the program by lending $5,800,000 to Knoxville, Tenn., to buy the distributing system of the Tennessee Public Service Company in Knox County. It was the first loan of its kind ever made by the RFC.

The Knoxville deal is the first of a contemplated series of purchases by the Tennessee Valley Authority and municipalities in that area to end the problem of competition between public and private utility capital. TVA Director David Lilienthal and Wendell Willkie, head of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, have been negotiating largest of the proposed transactions for several weeks.

Mr. Jones said he had "inquiries" but no formal applications for loans from municipalities around the huge new Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams on the Columbia River and the Fort Peck Dam in Montana.

He also said a proposed $100,000,000 deal in Nebraska would be eligible for RFC money. The proposal has been made that three PWA power projects there buy out all the major private utilities in the State.

The chairman said he already had sent an agent to the Columbia River area to investigate the loan prospects. He made it plain, however, that his offer was limited to areas where Federal or PWA power developments created a special competitive problem and that he was not inviting municipalities elsewhere to apply.

"We are not going into this business as a business," he explained.

Meanwhile, the Public Works Administration, which has been pouring out millions for such construction work as schools, bridges, etc., continued to allot money. Allotments of $51,509,478 today brought the total in the past few days to $340,000,000.

Among today's allotments was $30,500,000 to the Reclamation Bureau for irrigation works.

Over-the-Counter Self-Regulation Is Now Effective

WASHINGTON, (AP) — President Roosevelt has signed legislation to create under the Securities Commission a system of self-regulation for over-the-counter brokers and dealers in securities.

Over-the-counter brokers and dealers are those who buy and sell securities, either for themselves, or for customers, on a personal contact basis instead of through the machinery of organized stock exchanges.

The new law authorizes the Securities Commission to give official status to voluntary associations of over-the-counter brokers and dealers. Rules of ethics and practice will be promulgated by the association, subject to authority of the Securities Commission to veto undesirable rules and to require others.

The first association preparing to register is the Investment Bankers Conference, an organization of 1,500 brokers and dealers which was an outgrowth of an NRA code authority.

The maximum penalty for violation of an association's rules would be expulsion from the organization, but officials believe this would be adequate because expulsion would reflect on the integrity of a broker, or dealer.

A total of 6,800 over-the-counter brokers and dealers are registered with the commission. They will not be required to join the associations, but the new law encourages joining by permitting associations to refuse discounts and other favors to non-members.

Aeronautical Trust Shares Are Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An issue of 300,000 shares of common stock of Aeronautical Securities, Inc., is being offered publicly by Aeronautical Securities Research Corporation. For the first 5,000 shares the offering price will be $7.50 a share. Thereafter the shares will be sold at the net asset value plus a stated commission.

Aeronautical Securities, Inc., is an investment company of the general management type, having redeemable shares, and has been formed to offer investors an opportunity to participate in the aviation industry through investment primarily in the securities of aircraft and air transportation companies engaged principally or partly in such activities or in the fabrication, manufacture, supply or development of products for use in the aviation industry.

Officers and directors of the company are Minton M. Warren, former officer of Curtiss-Wright, president and director; A. Pendleton Taliaferro Jr., former official of the Bureau of Air Commerce and aeronautical consultant, vice-president and director; Rawson Lloyd, secretary and treasurer; Colonel Henry Breckinridge, lawyer and director; Charles R. Stevenson of Stevenson, Jordan & Harriman, management engineers, director, and Frank A. Vanderlip Jr., director.

Booth Fisheries Corp.

Booth Fisheries Corp. reported for fiscal year ended April 30, 1938, net income of $152,643, including refund of prior year's federal income tax of $8,478, equal after all charges and dividend requirements on the $6 cumulative preferred stock, to 45 cents a class "A" share, against net income of $37,106, after provision of $13,000 for additional income taxes of prior years, or $1.83 a share on the $6 cumulative preferred stock.

Gain in Steel Rate To 28.7 P. C. Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The schedule of steel operations for the current week indicates an increase of 0.7 point, or 2.5 per cent, to 28.7 per cent of capacity, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. The rate a month ago was 26.1 per cent.

A year ago in the corresponding week the indicated rate of the industry was 75 per cent. In the 1936 week steel operations were at 74 per cent of capacity.

Mexico Abandons Bond Issue to Pay For Seized Oil Land

MEXICO, D. F. (AP) — The Mexican Government has decided to abandon its plan for a "national redemption" bond issue of $22,000,000 for partial reimbursement of foreign oil companies whose properties were expropriated March 18.

The decision was reached at a Cabinet meeting held by President Lazaro Cardenas at Barra de Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, where he is on a tour of the oil fields.

President Cardenas and his Cabinet felt the necessity of private industry for the funds was greater than the Government's need, the official press bureau indicated.

Congress two months ago authorized the 100,000,000-peso bond issue, to have been floated July 1, after the Mexican Revolutionary (Government) Party promised to dispose of half the issue.

Some of the President's closest advisers were known to have insisted business could not stand the drain of a bond issue because of the depression caused at least partially by the effect of oil expropriation on the national economy.

One reliable source said funds presubscribed for bonds thus far had been used for current government expenses and declared abandonment of the issue was indication the Treasury's cash position had improved.

In a move to "stimulate development of production" the Cabinet overruled freight rate increases which worker-operators of the nationalized Mexican National Railways had attempted to put into effect.

The railway management over vigorous protests of business interests had drawn up rate schedules increasing tariffs an average of 45 per cent and striking particularly heavily at the mining industry.

U. S. Steel Says No Assurances Given on Wages

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Steel Corp. in a brief statement said none of its officials "has given any assurances that wage reductions will not follow steel price reductions announced June 24."

Late Friday leading subsidiaries of the nation's biggest steel maker announced price cuts in its products ranging from 7 to 21 per cent, and reducing them to the lowest in slightly more than 10 years.

Commenting on the price cut in his "fireside" chat in Washington, President Roosevelt said, "I was gratified to know that this reduction involved no wage cuts. Every encouragement should be given to industry which accepts a large volume-high wage policy."

The question as to whether the Steel Corporation will seek lower wage schedules, it was reported in usually reliable steel circles, will probably depend on how much business is attracted by the sharply reduced price schedules.

Steel producers generally were said to have followed U. S. Steel price reduction, although some, including the Bethlehem Steel Co., merely said "we are meeting competition."

It was estimated in Wall Street that virtually all of the principal steel makers would operate at a loss with the new prices, unless business picked up markedly.

Price Cut Announced By Bethlehem Steel

BETHLEHEM, Pa., (AP) — The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has announced a reduction of prices in line with cuts made last week by U. S. Steel and Carnegie Illinois Steel.

The reductions are on products for shipment not later than September 30 and for delivery and consumption in the United States.

Shipments of Pneumatic Casings Below Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rubber Manfacturers Association announced shipments of pneumatic casings in May were estimated at 3,372,118 units, an increase of 5.4 per cent over April, but 37.3 per cent under shipments in the 1937 comparable month.

Production in May totaled 2,841,549 units, an increase of 5 per cent over April and a decrease of 46.9 per cent from the comparable 1937 period.

Casings on hand at the end of May were estimated at 9,855,360 units, the lowest total since September, 1936, and a decrease of 4.5 per cent and 21.7 per cent under the April, 1938, and May, 1937, periods respectively.

Auburn Auto Building Sold

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Federal Judge Thomas W. Slick has approved the sale of the administration building of the Auburn Automobile Company at Auburn, Ind., to the Dalles Winslow Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, for $25,000. The Auburn company is in the process of reorganization. Other assets have been sold previously.

Railroad Accused Of Issuing False Data to Get Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Trial Examiner Richard Townsend told the Securities Commission the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company published "false financial statements" to facilitate the borrowing of $115,700,000 from the public and the Reconstruction Finance Coropration.

Mr. Townsend, sifting evidence obtained at recent public hearings, made no recommendation on what penalty, if any, should be imposed on the bankrupt carrier. The only penalty that the commission could impose would be to suspend or prohibit further trading of Missouri Pacific securities on the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Townsend, however, called attention to a letter from the exchange saying this penalty would "impose a hardship and possible loss upon the stockholders who are innocent of wrongdoing."

The Commission took Townsend's report under advisement.

Aided in Getting Loans

"There can be no gainsaying the fact," the report said, "that the false financial statements were of material aid in enabling the Alleghany Corporation (which controlled Missouri Pacific) and Missouri Pacific in securing monies in the sum of at least $115,700,000 both from the public and governmental agencies, to wit:

"(a) The sale of $37,500,000 of Alleghany securities to the public; (b) the sale of $61,200,000 of Missouri Pacific bonds to the public; (c) the securing of loans by the Missouri Pacific from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the approximate amount of $17,000,000."

Mr. Townsend said annual reports of the railroad for 1935 and subsequent years misled the public because they failed to show a $14,000,000 liability of the carrier on contracts with Terminal Shares, Inc.

"The outstanding aspect of this case," he said, "is the atmosphere of evasiveness, indirection, and utter lack of consistency which has characterized the conduct of certain officials of Missouri Pacific Railroad company and Alleghany Corporation."

Mr. Townsend also accused Price, Waterhouse & Company, the firm of auditors employed by the railroad, of certifying to balance sheets which "failed to present fairly the financial position" of the railroad.

Accountants Retort

Any commission order on the trading of Missouri Pacific securities would affect the present holders of 718,000 outstanding shares of preferred stock and 828,395 shares of common stock. Alleghany Corporation owns 194,100 shares of the preferred and 522,900 shares of the common.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Price, Waterhouse & Co., certified public accountants accused before the SEC of failing "to present fairly the financial position" of Missouri Pacific Railroad in audits, has issued the following statement:

"In the balance sheets of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., on December 31, 1934, and December 31, 1935, the Terminal Shares transaction was reflected in precise accordance with instructions given to the chief accounting officer of the railroad by the accounting division of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Neither these instructions or good accounting practice called for inclusion in the balance sheet of the so-called liability of $14,000,000 under these contracts, then the subject of litigation. As a result of this litigation, this so-called liability was completely and forever barred as a claim against the trustee and the debtor estate (see annual report for 1937, pages 9-10).

"The balance sheets of December 31, 1934, and December 31, 1935, both contained foot-notes mentioning the existence of the Terminal Shares litigation, and in each year the certification by the accountants was expressly made subject to the qualification that 'no provision has been made for pending claims and lawsuits, the amount of which cannot be determined at this time.'"

Shell Union Makes $25,000,000 Loan

NEW YORK (AP)—Shell Union Oil Corp. has concluded arrangements with a group of insurance companies for a 15-year loan of $25,000,000 which will be used for future development of properties, plants and other corporate purposes.

Details of the interest rate and security offered were not made public.

Building Permits Show Drop in May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department reported that building permits issued in May totaled $120,466,345, compared with $137,132,108 in April.

Permits for new residential construction totaled $63,663,231, a gain of 4.2 per cent over April, but permits for non-residential buildings declined 33.7 per cent.

Suit Over Locomotive Stokers Is Postponed

CLEVELAND (AP) — Samuel H. West, Federal Judge, postponed until Oct. 1 hearing on a suit by 179 American railroads to enjoin an Interstate Commerce Commission order which would require installation of automatic stokers on all coal-burning locomotives.

The railroads have filed suit, contending the cost would be exhorbitant.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended June 23 amounted to 233, the third successive week-to-week decline, Dun & Bradstreet reported. In the preceding week the total was 247 and a year ago 148.

Business Is Warned Against Aloofness to New Deal Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI—A new upturn in general business has begun, store controllers attending the mid-year convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association here were told but they were also warned that if business maintained an aloof and distrustful attitude toward the present program of government spending an "economic dictatorship" from Washington would result.

Speaking at the first session of the convention, Professor Malcolm P. McNair of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, said that if business currently failed to take the lead and provide a real foundation for recovery it could be surmised that an important group in the Administration intends to establish the policy, at least in a number of industries, of government acting in the interests of the consumer.

According to Professor McNair, this would simply mean the forcing of "an economic dictatorship upon American business without too many scruples as to the means employed."

Danger in Aloofness

Business will be in danger if it receives the new government spending program as it did the last one with "misgiving and crossed fingers," the speaker asserted.

"What will happen if business maintains an aloof and distrustful attitude toward the present program of government spending?" he asked. "From a cyclical standpoint we might expect a series of brief episodes of recovery induced by spending followed by a relapse as soon as spending was curtailed. What else lies down that road, how long would government credit last, what form would repudiation take? How soon would there be further revaluation of the dollar?

"But even more certain than these, if this should be the road we elect, would be the early establishment of governmental control of key industries and the imposition of additional restrictions on the conduct of private enterprise in the areas where it still was allowed to operate. The whole history of bureaucracy points to the conclusion that, though it may have many turnings, this road leads finally to the totalitarian state."

While business may differ with governmental policy in many respects, he is a bold man indeed, declared Professor McNair, who advocates a policy of aloofness on the part of business in the expectation that in the event of continued depression the present Administration will be defeated at the polls.

"Today with government participating so largely in economic life, offering so many beguiling panaceas, and deal so munificently in promises and handouts, economic and political motives are so mixed that it is unsafe to count on any significant change coming out of the ballot box," he warned.

"Play Ball With New Deal"

Professor McNair declared that it is far easier to fight the encroachments of government in a period of prosperity than in depression, and any wholesale turning away of the electorate from objectives and methods of the New Deal is more likely to come in a time of apparent prosperity than in an atmosphere of continued emergency. His advice was that "business should play ball with the New Deal in order to hasten its departure."

Advising business to behave as if many of the dangers which it now envisages were not present, the speaker urged unremitting research for the development of new products, for the improvement of methods of production and lowering the costs of distribution.

"It means pricing goods so that they will move. It means keeping up the pressure of sales promotion, replenishing inventories of consumer goods which are in many instances now too low, and particularly having the courage to proceed with plant rehabilitation and expansion while interest rates are down, without worrying too much as to whether the market will be there."

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Wages in Brazil—The average factory wage in Brazil is about $11.05 per month, according to a census covering 21,556 establishments in Brazil employing 540,013 laborers. The average wage of those employed in commerce and trade is about $12.38 per month, the census shows. The average wage in the Federal (Rio de Janeiro) District is $14.95 a month and is much higher than the average rate paid in the Sao Paulo District which is $12.11 per month. While the average worker in the Piauhy District, amounting to only $3.55, is the lowest of any of the Districts in Brazil.

* * *

Brazilian Coffee—Exports of coffee from Brazil in April totaling 1,481,961 bags set a new high for that month for the last 13 years, with the exception of April, 1931, when the volume was exceptionally large as a result of the coffee-wheat transaction between the United States and Brazil. Coffee exported in April of last year totaled 970,009 bags.

* * *

Brazilian Steel—The Brazilian iron and steel industry in 1937 continued to make progress. Six producers of pig iron had an aggregate output of 97,304 metric tons compared with 78,419 tons in the preceding year and 64,082 tons in 1935. Step by step the capacity of Brazilian plants is being raised and local producers find a ready market for their entire output. Brazil does not as yet export primary iron and steel products, but this is expected to come eventually.

* * *

Council in Argentina—The President of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies has proposed to that body that an economic council be established to serve in an advisory capacity in the general management of the national economy and the regulation and co-ordination of all production and distribution of the country's resources. The project aims at the creation, through the council, of a law which would provide the necessary technical and legal measures or the co-ordination and orientation of credit, basic industries, public utilities, working hours and conditions, production, and prices.

* * *

Argentine Linseed Exports—Exports of linseed from Argentina to the United States totaled 649,322 tons during 1937, amounting to slightly more than 35 per cent of the total linseed exports of that country for the year. This not only establishes a record for linseed exports to the United States, but represents the greatest volume of Argentine linseed ever taken by a single country during any year. The 1937 Argentine linseed crop yielded 1,935,600 tons, of which 1,836,579 tons, or 94.88 per cent, were exported.

* * *

Argentine Cotton and Rayon—Argentine cotton exports during the first five months of 1938 totaled only 892 metric tons compared with 7,554 metric tons in the like period of 1937. The rayon industry established a record for production during 1937. Output for the year amounted to 3,517,501 kilos compared with 2,313,756 kilos in 1935 and 3,124,253 kilos in 1936.

* * *

Peruvian Cotton—Exports of cotton from Peru during April totaled 1,372 metric tons to register a slight gain compared with the like month a year ago. Exports of cotton for the first four months of 1938 totaled 5,462 metric tons, a decrease of 39 per cent compared with the 8,936 metric tons exported during the like period in 1937. During the four-month period, Germany with 2,667,409 kilograms, was Peru's largest foreign purchaser, displacing the United Kingdom, which purchased only 1,904,215 kilograms.

* * *

Radio in Peru—A new radio-telegraphic circuit between Rome and Lima which provides a direct link between Italy and Peru was recently inaugurated. Other countries which will now be connected with Italy through the new circuit include Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama and others. The Lima station is connected with the Italian radio-telegraphic network and is managed by International System, a concern which is composed of several American communication companies.

* * *

Chilean Chemical Exports—Chilean exports of chemicals and allied products in 1937 valued at $41,000,000 recorded an increase of 22.8 per cent compared with exports valued at $33,350,000 in 1936. Shipments of nitrate and iodine valued at about $38,953,800 accounted for 95.4 per cent of the total exports of chemicals and products during 1937 as compared to about $32,123,600 worth, accounting for 96.3 per cent in 1936.

* * *

Ecuador Imports Control—An Ecuadorian executive decree dated May 19, 1938, establishes a complete control over imported merchandise, effective immediately. Merchandise in transit on the date of the decree, and goods shipped before May 30, are exempt from the new import control measure.

* * *

Venezuelan Petroleum—Production of petroleum in Venezuela during the first quarter of the current year amounted to 6,531,563 metric tons while exports during the period amounted to 6,177,622 metric tons compared to the 5,582,668 metric tons produced and the 4,676,365 metric tons exported during the corresponding period of 1937.

* * *

Venezuelan Industrialization—The Government of Venezuela is endeavoring to foster the development of new industries and as a part of this policy maintains files of equipment catalogues for the guidance of those considering the establishment of plants. Very few American firms have provided reference literature, although catalogues have been supplied by German and British manufacturers. The industries now under consideration in Venezuela involve the production of reed furniture; leather goods; cotton and wool blankets; woodenware; straw hats; ceramics; buttons; brushes and brooms; bags and sacks; cordage; comb and hair ornaments; edible oils; canned goods; vinegar; insecticides; chewing gum; confectionery; paper goods (cups, plates, boxes, napkins, etc.); brick and tile; and dried fruits.

Management Told Work Conditions Must Be Improved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J. — The eighth annual Economics Conference is under way in a nine-day session here at the engineering camp of Stevens Institute of Technology with "management" as its general theme. The opening speaker was William H. Gesell, President of the Society for the Advancement of Management, who urged on industry adoption of a "workable" plan for worker betterments.

Declaring that "unless the basic economic factors and conditions are corrected, good management will have a tedious row to hoe," Mr. Gesell endorsed the minimum wage bill as a corrective step in the right direction.

"We are now attempting to set up fences against the invasion of Communist thinking and trying to circumvent disaster by attempting to correct every small fault of an established system without a proper plan based on sufficient research . . ," he continued. "England and Sweden are far ahead of us in their sane adoption of logical schemes for the betterment of their living and they have brought these about without harm to themselves."

Outlines Basic Necessities

Mr. Gesell's outline of basic necessities in the situation calls on industry to: fix minimum weekly wages, whether employees work a full week or not; regulate the week nationally by number of workers available; license each industry, but only when it has established proper sanitary and safe working conditions; adopt a compulsory age plan, and a policy to sell no unlicensed merchandise; install a code of unfair trade practices; impose tariffs on imports by means of mathematical formula, based on cost of living standard and value of currency in the country importing; restrict immigration, and fine violations of these requirements after a fair time before a non-political board—the fine to be so large no industry would dare attempt to circumvent the "meaning" of the conditions.

A "multiple management" scheme integrating factory forces in a formula which ranks employees instead of stockholders next to profits has eliminated labor disputes at the McComrick & Company plant, Baltimore, Charles P. McCormick, President and originator of the plan, told the conference. Mr. McCormick said reorganization from the old system began in 1932 with the setting up of a junior board of executives for all executive-minded men, young and old, in the factory; a factory executive board for plant foremen, mechanics, superintendents and chemists, and a sales board.

Dividends Maintained

"Multiple management may not have quite as much money left in the coffers for surplus account as under the old system," Mr. McCormick continued, "but we have been able to pay our common stockholders as much as in past years and have maintained dividends on our preferred stock also.

"It has enabled us to adopt a minimum wage scale for unskilled labor which is more than double what it was in 1929—our former peak—. . . a 40-hour week, a week's vacation with pay for every factory employee, seven additional holidays with pay throughout the year, two rest periods of 10 minutes each every day.

"We have been able to give bonuses, increasing the amount each year for the last five years, while salaries are higher than they were even in 1929.

"In other words, we have reversed the order in which this management previously considered various phases of business. Before, the products were first, stockholders second and employees third. Today products are still first, but employees are second and stockholders third."

Sees Bullish Trend In Market Upsurge

The upsurge of the stock averages for both the industrial and railroad groups through their respective April and May rally peaks is regarded by Poor's Investment Advisory Service as presenting the most bullish picture given by the market since July, 1936.

"It provides evidence," the publication states, "that fair weather is ahead and that the major trend of stock prices has been reversed and that we are in the first stage of a new bull market.

"Despite the strong likelihood of a technical reaction following the sharp rise it must be kept in mind that the tone of the market has undergone a sweeping reversal. The final stopping point of the current rally is probably some distance away."

Uniform Service Rates For All Oregon Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—A new regulation affecting every bank depositor in the State of Oregon has just been adopted by the 33d annual convention of the Oregon Bankers' Association.

The resolution calls for uniform service charges to be collected by every bank operating in the State for services performed for customers. No definite fees were recommended, that matter being left to the finance committee.

The new rates, which will be sent to each member of the association for final ratification, will go into effect as soon as possible, but must be in effect not later than Dec. 31 next.

The association elected for the coming year O. A. Houglum, Vice-President First National Bank, Eugene, as President, succeeding C. E. Williamson of Albany.

Sees States' Crisis

By a Staff Photographer

Henry F. Long

Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation

States Face Serious Crisis Due to U. S. Intrusion, Says Long

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—Declaring state governments face the gravest financial crisis in history, Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, advocated today a broadened tax base and a more careful planning of expenditures.

"There are troublesome days ahead," Mr. Long said in a prepared speech to the National Association of Tax Administrators. "The field of state tax administration needs more and greater abilities than ever before."

Future problems, he said, would be those of constantly decreasing real estate values, greater outlays of public funds for social welfare, and increased invasion of the state tax field by the Federal Government.

"Since it appears that the Federal Government will concentrate its taxation in the higher brackets, collecting a larger share of the larger incomes and larger estates, it will be up to the states and their subdivisions to depend on sales and income taxes reaching deeper into the lower brackets," Mr. Long said.

The recent Supreme Court decision holding the New York Port Authority liable for Federal taxes, "opens the door to the Federal Government to tax every state agency," he contended, adding that 45 per cent of all state activities, including state securities, might fall under Federal tax laws.

Reserve Loans Are Off for 20th Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported the 20th consecutive weekly decline in bank loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes.

Banks in 101 leading cities advised the board their business loans declined in the week ended June 22 by $42,000,000 to $3,916,000,000. Declines of $13,000,000 in New York City and $14,000,000 in the Chicago district were primarily responsible.

Cotton Mill Wages Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A reduction of 12½ per cent in the wage rates at the Riverside and Dan Cotton Mills, Inc., will go into effect on July 5, it was announced. Salaries of office workers were reduced in April.

Pullman Has ICC Permission to Put Up Rates 5 P. C.

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Pullman Company has obtained permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to raise its charges 5 per cent as soon as it posts new price schedules and gives the required 10 days notice.

A few hours earlier, a section of the commission heard spokesmen for Eastern railroads plead for higher coach fares, one argument being that the difference between coach rates and the present Pullman charges was too great.

The Pullman company had asked for a 10 per cent increase. The majority opinion of the commission, while permitting an increase in all the company's charges, suggested that it consider leaving the charges for upper berths unchanged. Only one upper berth is sold to every five lower berths, the report said.

Eastern railroads presented a picture of falling revenues and rising operating expenses in asking that the coach rate of two cents per mile be raised to 2.5 cents. The request had previously been denied, but the railroads obtained a rehearing.

Walter S. Franklin, traffic vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said the lines had given the two cent fares a thorough trial.

"The revenue results have certainly been disappointing," he said.

F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central, hinted at an impending request for increase in bus fares. He said his company owned a "substantial interest" in Central Greyhound and that he understood the bus line intended to ask higher rates if the railroads' request should be granted.

Frederick W. Walker, vice-president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, representing railroad investors, asked that the railroads' request be granted if the rail executives believed it would result in increased revenue. He said the carriers needed greater income.

Meanwhile, Chairman Jesse H. Jones, of the RFC said at his press conference that he believed there had been a "slight upturn" in the railroad financial situation and that the RFC had received no new loan applications from railroads.

$300,000 Coal Firm Outlay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United Electric Coal Company has begun operations on a $300,000 expansion program providing for the construction of mine tracks and a modern dock for loading coal on barges on the Illinois River, it was announced.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

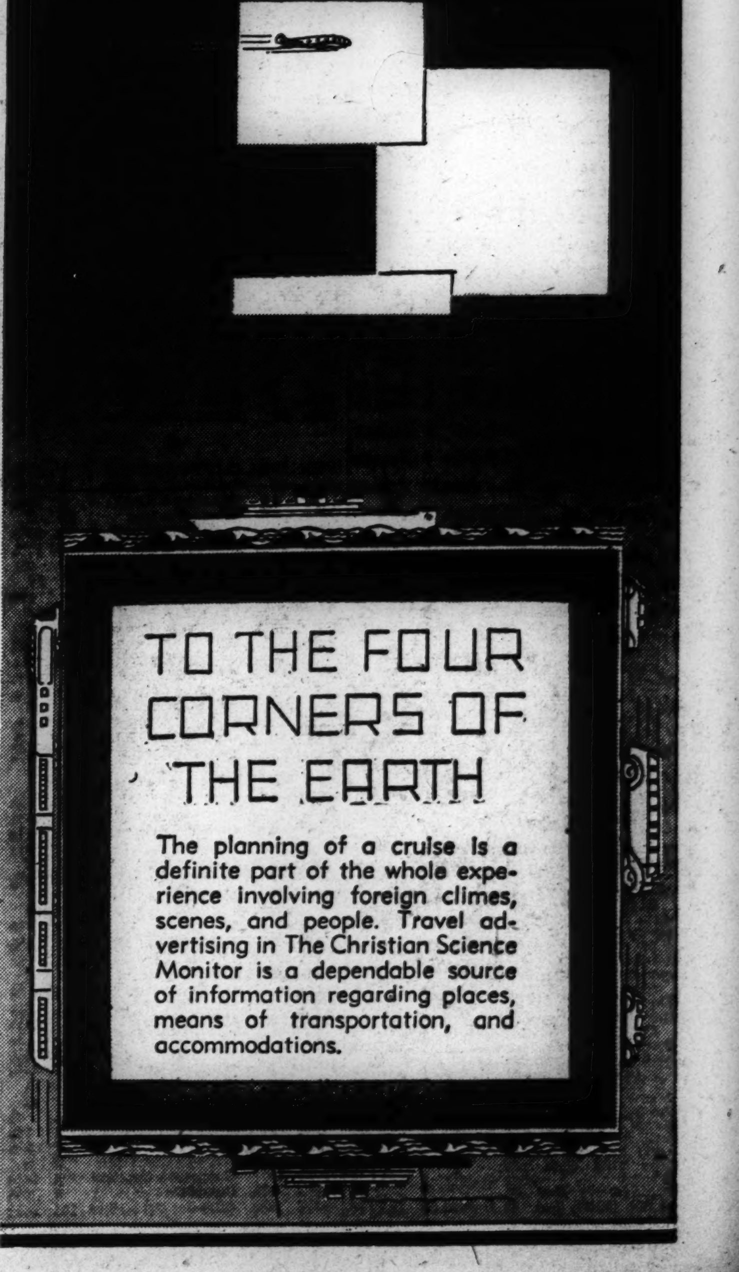
BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank..July 1
Franklin Savings Bank..........July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank.......July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank......July 11
Home Savings Bank............July 11
Union Savings Bank...........July 11
Warren Institution for Savings....July 11
East Boston Savings Bank.......July 15
Eliot Savings Bank............July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury.July 15
Wildey Savings Bank..........July 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank.......July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank.......July 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank..........July 1
Somerville Savings Bank........July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank..July 2
Brookline Savings Bank.........July 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank......July 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge.July 11
Brockton Savings Bank.........July 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank....July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea....July 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank..July 20



TO THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE EARTH

The planning of a cruise is a definite part of the whole experience involving foreign climes, scenes, and people. Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor is a dependable source of information regarding places, means of transportation, and accommodations.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,200,000
Previous day	2,105,840
1938 volume to date	110,631,638
1937 volume to date	227,655,217

Market Leaders Edge Forward In Moderate Trading

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—The stock market rested today, but generally at higher levels.

Offerings dwindled after a slip at the opening. A moderate amount of buying gave leaders a subsequent lift, but the turnover was relatively light. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,200,000 shares. Gains of fractions to a point or so predominated near the final hour.

Santa Fe issues were only moderately off on the vote of the company's directors to again defer interest payment on the road's adjustment 4 per cent bonds. A semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock, due at this time, was also deferred. Other carrier shares were slightly in arrears.

News of a stimulating nature from business and industry was scarce but financial quarters continued to look for an upward curve in the economic line during the next month or so as Government pump-priming begins to take hold in earnest.

Industrial shares were well supported. There was a handful of wide gainers, including Johns-Manville and U. S. Rubber preferred, which got up about 5 points each.

Favored the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, General Motors, Yellow Truck, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Contgomery Ward, Canaconda, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, and Dow Chemical.

Curb market stocks were somewhat ragged. Gains up to a point or so were registered for Aluminum of American, American Cyanamid "B," Pennsylvania Salt Mfg., and Nehi Corp. Losers of as much were Newmont Mining, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, New Jersey Zinc, and Lake Shore Mines.

The bond market followed a generally irregular course today with firm spots in some rails offset by breaks in others.

U. S. Governments got back on the recovery track after early dullness and in late trading gains of 1-32 of a point to 5-32 were in the majority.

On the losing side, some with declines of 3 points or more were Baltimore & Ohio 5s, Central Pacific 5s, Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Following a similar range on the upside were Alleghany 5s of 1949, New York Central 5s of 2013, Studebaker 6s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Paramount Picture 3¼s, and Central Foundry 6s.

Both Italian and Japanese Government bonds were in modest supply but other foreign dollar loans held steady.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Amer Cities Pow & Lt Corp Cl "A"	37½c	..	Aug. 1	July 11
Asso Ins Fund	10c	S	July 15	July 5
Associated Tel Co Ltd $1.25 pf	31¼c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Atlas Acceptance Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Badger Paint & Hardware Stores, Inc	50c	Q	July 1	June 25
Beaver Fire Ins Co Winnipeg, Man)	$2.50	S	July 2	June 15
Bklyn Natl Corp	25c	..	July 15	June 30
Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines Ltd	25c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do bearer	25c	Q	Aug. 15	......
Canadian Bronz Co Ltd (np)	37½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Candian Gen Investments Ltd	12½c	Q	July 15	......
Do reg	12½c	Q	July 15	June 30
Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio Ry Co	$1.25	Q	July 20	July 9
Central Hudson G & E Corp	20c	Q	Aug. 1	June 30
Do 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	July 1	June 24
Colon Dev Co Ltd 6% red conv pf	1½%	..	......	June 30
Coon (W B) Co	15c	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Cypress-Abbey Co	2c	..	July 15	June 30
District Bond Co (Los Angeles) 6% pf	37½c	Q	July 1	June 30
Equitable Fire Insur (Charleston SC)	$2.50	S	July 1	June 29
Fall River El Lt Co	$1	Q	July 1	June 27
Farm & Merch N Bk (Los Angeles)	$4.50	Q	July 1	June 25
Fyr-Fyter Co A	25c	Q	July 15	June 30
Glastonbury Bk & Tr (Hartford Conn)	50c	Q	July 1	June 24
Gotham Credit Corp	9⅜c	Q	July 29	July 27
Gross (L N) Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 25
Halle Bros cv pf	60c	Q	July 15	July 8
Hartford Gas Co	50c	Q	June 30	June 22
Do 8% pf	50c	Q	June 30	June 22
Hook Drugs Inc	5c	..	July 1	June 24
Interstate Dept Strs pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Iowa Un Elec Co 6% pf	75c	..	June 30	June 30
Investors Fd C	9c	..	July 15	June 30
Johnson, C & S Shoe Co	12½c	..	July 1	June 25
Kennedy's Inc cum cv pf	31¼c	Q	July 15	June 30
Lincoln Nat Bk (Wash, D C)	$2.50	S	July 1	June 25
Longhorn Portl'd Cement Co	2c	..	July 1	June 25
Maritime Tel & Tel Co Ltd	17½c	Q	July 15	June 20
Do 7% pf	17½c	Q	July 15	June 20
McManus Petroleums, Ltd cum part pf	30c	..	July 2	June 25
Medusa Portland Cement 6% pf A	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 24
Do A 6% pf	$1.50	..	July 1	June 24
Midwest P & Suppy	15c	..	July 15	July 7
Mississippi Pow Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 23
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 23
Nat Bk of Com (Portland, Me.)	25c	S	July 1	June 22
Nat Bk of Germantown & Tr Co (Phila)	$1	S	July 1	June 30
Nat Bk of Washington (Tacoma, Wash)	$2	..	June 30	June 30
Nat Bearing Metals Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Nat State Bk (Newark, N. J.)	$10	S	July 1	June 30
New Brunswick Teleph Co Ltd	12½c	..	July 15	June 30
Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co	$2	..	July 15	July 5
Northern Nat Bk (Duluth, Minn)	$3	S	July 1	June 30
Northwestern Title Insurance Co (Spokane, Wash.)	$2	Q	June 30	June 30
Orchard Farm Pie Co $5 pf A	75c	..	July 1	June 21
Peoples Nat Bk of Wash'ton (Seattle, Wash)	25c	Q	June 30	June 25
Pittsburgh Coke & Iron	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 19
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co	50c	Q	July 1	June 25
Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co 6% conv pf	30c	Q	July 1	June 24
Reading Tr Co (Pa)	50c	S	July 1	June 20
San Diego Con G & E pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	June 30
Seaboard Finance Corp $2 pf	50c	Q	June 30	June 24
Shasta Water Co	50c	Q	June 25	June 23
Slattery (E T) Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 25
Steel Co Can Ltd	43¾c	Q	Aug. 1	July 7
Super-Corp of Am Tr Shrs Ser C	12⅜c	..	June 30	....
Do Ser D	12⅜c	..	June 30	....
Super Mold Corp of Cal	20c	Q	July 11	July 1
Texamer Oil Corp	7½c	M	July 1	June 15
Union & N Haven Tr Co (New Haven)	$1	..	July 1	June 23
U S Trust Co (Boston Mass)	40c	S	July 1	June 24
Do 8% cv pf	40c	S	July 1	June 24
Warren F&B Corp	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 13
West Assur (Toronto Ont) 12% pf	$1.20	S	July 2	June 30
White Villa Groc Inc 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 16
Workingmen's Sav Bk & Tr (Pitts, Pa)	$1	S	June 30	June 27

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
46¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	46¾	46	46	Jun 24
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	2	41	41	41	Jun 27
10½	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	31	10⅜	10	10	— ¼
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	4	18⅛	18	18⅛	Jun 27
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	5	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 27
59½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	18	58¾	58	58½	+ ½
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	8	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	18	1⅛	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	21	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	11	10⅞	11	Jun 27
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	19	19¼	18⅝	19	
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	2	7⅞	7½	7½	Jun 27
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	167	165	167	+1½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅜e)	2	8	8	8	Jun 22
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	4	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	39	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	51½	50	51½	Jun 27
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	41	47⅛	45⅝	46¼	+ ¼
15¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	15½	15	15	— ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18½	18½	18½	Jun 27
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	4	71⅛	71	71⅛	
66	49	Am Ag ChDel(2¼e)	2	64	62½	62½	Jun 24
19⅛	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	10	18¾	17¾	17¾	—1⅛
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	7	36½	35¾	36	+1
98	70¾	Am Can (4)	12	96⅞	95	96	+ ¾
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	166	165½	165½	Jun 27
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	9	24	23	23	— ½
50	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	3	43	41¾	42¾	+ ¼
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	17	14⅞	14⅛	14½	— ⅜
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107½	107½	107½	+2
8⅛	4½	Am Colortype	3	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	11½	11	11	+ ⅜
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	8	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
6½	4	Am European	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'y 24
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Power	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun 27
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	4	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
11½	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	4	9½	9¼	9¼	— ½
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	10¾	10	10¾	Jun 24
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	15	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ¼
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	22	21	22	+1
40½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	40	40	40	— ½
2¼	1½	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 25
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jun 27
7⅛	4⅛	Am International	12	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
23½	12⅝	Am Locomotive	12	20	19	19	
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	3	58	54½	58	+4
15¼	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	2	14¾	14¼	14¾	
5¼	2⅝	Am M & Met	7	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	8	34¼	33⅝	34	— ½
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Jun 22
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	50	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	15	36½	35½	35½	+ ¼
33	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	21	31⅜	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	250	13½	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅜
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	23	20	19¼	19¼	— ¼
78	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	5	77⅝	76	77⅝	+1⅝
20⅞	15⅝	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	7	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	93	47⅛	45½	46⅜	+ ⅝
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	123	123	123	Jun 24
53	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	53	53	53	Jun 23
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	30	25¾	24⅝	24¾	— ⅛
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
12¾	12	Am Stove	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 22
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	3	27	25¾	25¾	—1¼
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	— ½
19¾	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Jun 25
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	140⅛	139½	139⅝	— ⅜
76½	58	Am Tobacco (5)	8	75½	75	75	— ½
80	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	12	78½	77½	77½	— ½
141	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	141	140½	141	Jun 22
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	6	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	57	10⅛	9½	9¾	— ¼
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	—1½
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	28	6	5⅝	6	+ ¾
36⅜	23⅝	Am Wool pf	25	38⅞	36⅜	38⅞	+2½
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	39	7⅛	6⅞	7	
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	3	34	32¾	32¾	Jun 24
36¾	21	Anaconda	243	30½	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅛
50	29	Anaconda W & C	3	41	40⅛	41	
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
19	10	Andes Copper	3	16½	16	16½	Jun 27
3⅛	2	A P W Paper	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅝
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	4	95¼	95	95¼	Jun 27
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	19	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	4	45¾	44¾	44¾	—1¼
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar 19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	16	36¾	35½	36½	+ ⅜
8½	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	4	8⅞	8½	8½	
5⅛	2½	Artloom Corp	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	54	8	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
69	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	60	60	60	Jun 27
68¼	68¼	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	58	58	58	—8½
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	71	32½	30	30	—1⅝
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	12	48¾	45½	45½	—3¼
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	2	19¼	19	19	— ½
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	6½	6¼	6½	Jun 27
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
24¼	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	25	24⅜	23¾	24¼	+ ¼
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	+ ⅜
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	25	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ¼
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅞
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	48	48	48	+3
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	3	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	3	3	2¾	2¾	Jun 27
4⅝	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	47	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
		B					
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	32	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ½
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	14	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ¾
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	34	33	34	Jun 25
19⅛	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	33	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
10½	5	Barker Bros	2	8½	8½	8½	— ½
16⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	48	15¾	15	15½	— ¼
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (⅜e)	2	12	12	12	
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	Jun 27
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
105	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	105	105	105	Jun 23
8⅜	5⅜	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
83	75½	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ½
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	56	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	5	38½	38½	38½	— ½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	158	57⅝	55¾	56	— ⅜
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	4	15	14¾	15	
98½	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	3	93¼	93¼	93¼	—1¼
28	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	23¼	23	23¼	— ¼
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	—1¼
15⅛	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	3	14	13⅞	14	
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	38	27½	26¼	26¼	— ½
30	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	3	23¼	22½	23¼	Jun 27
13⅞	9	Bond Strs	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun 25
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	16	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ½
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	44	27¾	26¼	27¾	+1¾
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear	2	19¾	19½	19¾	Jun 27
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	18	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	39	23¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅞
33½	20	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jun 27
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	3	34	33¾	34	
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 27
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	3	7½	7	7½	Jun 25
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	5	15	14½	14½	—1½
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	Jun 23
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jun 27
10⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	13	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	21	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
20	13¼	Bullard Co	2	18	18	18	
32¼	15½	BulovaWatch(2½e)	7	24¼	23⅞	23½	+ ¼
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	463	0	9	9⅝	+ ¼
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	14	17⅝	17	17½	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	9	2⅝	2¼	2½	Jun 27
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	4	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	Jun 27
8⅝	5⅝	Butler Bros	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
22	16⅝	Butler Bros pf(1½)	2	21½	21½	21½	Jun 24
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	7	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
19¾	13	Byron Jacksn (¾e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	2	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	36	8	7¾	7¾	
15¾	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	12	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ½
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	43	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	139	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
36	21	Cannon Mills(1¼e)	1	34	34	34	+1
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	7	6¼	6	6⅛	Jun 27
18	12⅞	Carpenter Stl(.20e)	2	16	16	16	+ ½
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	5	3¾	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	7	91½	89½	90	+1
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	14	51¼	50¾	50¾	— ½
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jun 24
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	12	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	12	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+ ⅝
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
4½	2	Cent Foundry	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
11	7	Cent R R N J	2	11	10½	11	Jun 23
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	6	5⅞	6	
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	12	43¾	42¾	43	— ¾
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	14	7⅝	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	8	26½	25¾	26½	+1½
12¼	6	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	— ⅞
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	25	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Jun 16
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp	1	38	37¾	38	Jun 27
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	Jun 15
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 27
1⅜	¾	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Great West	4	¾	⅝	⅝	Jun 24
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	3	13⅛	12¾	12¾	Jun 27
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 27
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	11	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ¼
32½	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	31	31	31	
41	37⅝	ChiPneuT pr pf(2½)	1	41	41	41	
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	7	2½	2½	2½	Jun 27
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	2	9	9	9	Jun 22
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot(¾e)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun 27
6⅛	3¼	Childs Co	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
63⅛	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (½e)	184	57½	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	1	12	12	12	— ¼
4¼	2	City Stores	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	10	41½	40½	40½	—1
17⅜	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	11	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
139	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	3	137½	135	135	—3½
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jun 24
11⅞	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	20	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	87	86⅞	87	Jun 22
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	9	23½	22	22½	—1½
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	7	17	16½	17	Jun 27
9⅝	5⅛	Colum G & El	40	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	65	63½	63½	Jun 27
15½	9	ColumPic vtc(2½%f)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅜
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jun 24
80	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	79	79	79	+ ½
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	18	37⅜	36⅛	36⅜	
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	Jun 8
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	13	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅝
101⅛	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Jun 23
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents	15	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
2	1	Com'with & South	74	1½	1½	1½	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	18	41½	40¾	41	
28	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1¾)	8	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	4	5	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 27
24½	15	Congoleum-Nairn	2	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 20
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	15	16¾	16	16	— ¼
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
27¼	17	Cons Edison (1e)	77	26⅞	26	26⅛	
99	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	6	99½	99	99½	+ ¾
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 27
6⅞	4½	ConsFilmInd pf(½k)	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Jun 27
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	4	4	4	4	Jun 27
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	43	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
103	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Jun 20
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	4	4	4	— ¼
½	¼	Consol Textile	8	⅜	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	10	4⅜	3¾	4¼	+ ⅜
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	15	15	15	+1
88½	78	Consum Pw pf(4½)	2	88½	88½	88½	Jun 27
16⅜	9¾	Container Corp	21	14¼	13⅜	13⅝	— ½
18	8⅝	Cont Bak A	17	17⅞	17	17⅛	+ ½
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	5	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	87½	87¼	87½	+ ½
47½	36½	Cont Can (1e)	19	45¾	45⅛	45½	— ½
111⅝	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	112½	112¼	112¼	+ ⅝
9⅝	6	Cont Diam Fib	5	8⅞	8¼	8¼	Jun 27
34	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ¼
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	9	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (½e)	21	31	30¼	30⅝	— ⅛
16½	10	Cont Steel	3	15	15	15	— ¾
69	53	Corn Products (3)	4	68½	68	68	—1
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165¼	165¼	165¼	Jun 21
4⅞	2¾	Coty Inc	10	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅜
31	19	Crane Co	83	33	30	33	+3
100½	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	+ ⅝
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh(1½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	6	8⅜	8½	8⅜	Jun 27
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	14	33	31½	31¾	— ¾
37	29	Cro Crk pf ww (2¼)	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
33¾	25½	Cro Crk pf xw (2¼)	4	30	30	30	Jun 27
12¼	7½	Crown Zeller (⅜e)	35	11¼	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
72½	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	70	70	70	Jun 22
44¾	19¼	Crucible Steel	22	31½	30	30	—1
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf	2	80	80	80	Jun 27
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co	2	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
18½	12	Cudahy Pack	2	16	15½	16	+ ¼
7¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	10	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
50¼	35	Curtis Pub pf(2¼k)	6	41¼	40½	40½	+ ½
5¼	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	48	5⅛	4⅞	5	
21½	12⅞	Curtiss-Wright A	32	20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
24½	13¼	Cutler-Hammer	9	24	22¾	22¾	—1¾
		D					
7	4½	Davega Stores	2	6½	6¼	6¼	Jun 24
15¼	13¼	Davega St pf (1¼)	5	15¼	14¾	14¾	Jun 24
9½	6¼	Davison Chem	2	8⅝	8½	8½	Jun 27
25¼	13¾	Deere & Co	89	21⅞	21	21	— ⅝
25	19¾	Deere&Co pf (1.40)	3	22	21⅝	22	
15½	9	Deisel-W-Gil (.40e)	2	12	11½	12	Jun 27
17⅞	7½	Del & Hudson	12	11¼	10½	10½	— ⅞
8½	4	Del Lack & West	14	6¼	6	6¼	
2½	1	Den & Rio G W pf	1	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
108	76	Detroit Edison (5e)	3	91	90½	91	Jun 27
28½	20¾	Diam Match (1¼a)	6	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅜
37	31½	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¼
9¼	5	Diam T Motor	2	7⅜	7	7⅜	
16	11	Distil Cp-Seag (1e)	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
75	65⅛	Dist Cp-S pf ww (5)	2	66	66	66	Jun 25
17	13⅛	Dixie-Vortex (1e)	1	15	15	15	
22½	12	Doehler Die C	10	18	16⅛	16¾	+ ⅜
29⅝	27¼	Dome M new (½e)	25	29⅜	29	29¼	+ ½
8¼	4½	Dominion Stores	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 27
50¼	31	Douglas Aircraft	87	50	47¾	47⅞	—1⅛
118½	87⅞	Dow Chem (1½e)	5	121	119½	120	+1½
22	15	Dresser MfgA(1½g)	2	20½	20¼	20¼	Jun 27
12⅝	6½	Dresser Mfg B	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun 27
⅜	⅛	Dul S S & Atl	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y 6
⅝	⅛	Dul S S & A pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y 16
3½	1¾	Dunhill Int	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	8¼	Duplan Silk (1)	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	Jun 24
123⅝	90½	du Pont de N (1e)	34	116½	113½	113½	—1⅝
137	130¾	du Pont deb (6)	1	135⅜	135⅜	135⅜	Jun 27
116	109½	du Pont pf (4½)	3	116	115½	115½	— ⅜
		E					
7⅛	3¼	Eastern Roll Mills	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
168	121½	Eastm Kodak (6)	9	168½	166	166	—2
21⅝	10½	Eaton Mfg	4	16	16	16	
4¾	2	Eitingon Schild	8	4	3½	3½	Jun 27
4	2½	El&Mus Ind (.19g)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 27
21½	13¼	El Auto Lite (¼e)	20	19⅞	19	19	— ⅜
10⅝	6	Elec Boat (.60g)	26	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
12½	5⅜	El Power & Lt	101	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	
40½	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	5	37	36	36	—1
44⅜	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	49	41¾	39½	40½	+1
31¼	21¾	El Storage Bat (2)	5	29¼	28⅞	29	+ ½
1¼	½	Elk Horn Coal	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	Jun 25
2⅞	1⅝	Elk Horn C pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Mar 11
24⅜	17	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
40⅝	33	Endicott-John (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Jun 22
6⅞	2½	Eng Pub Service	20	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
56	38½	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	56	56	56	Jun 27
57	40	Eng PS pf ww (5½)	1	55½	55½	55½	Jun 24
63	46	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	63	63	63	Jun 25
2⅞	1½	Equit Office Bldg	6	2	2	2	
6¼	1¾	Erie R R	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	2¾	Erie 1 pf	6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
7	2	Erie 2 pf	1	3	3	3	+ ¼
5¼	2⅛	Eureka V Cleaner	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
10½	5¼	Evans Products	5	9	8⅝	9	
14⅞	8	Ex-Cell-O (.30e)	27	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Exchange Buffet	1	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
		F					
33½	19½	Fairbanks Morse	19	29½	27½	29¼	+1½
33	22½	Fajardo Sugar (2e)	5	27	26¼	27	
12½	6⅞	Fed Lt & Traction	1	12	12	12	— ½
82	52½	Fed Mng & Smelt	5	82	80	82	Jun 27
99½	96½	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 17
4⅜	2⅛	Fed Motor Truck	3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅞	Fed Screw Works	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2	1⅛	Fed Wat Svc A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18⅝	12¼	Federat D Strs (⅜e)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅝
79	67⅞	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	1	77	77	77	— ½
33½	22½	Fid PFireIns(1.60a)	10	33	33	33	
25⅛	16¼	Firestone T & R (1e)	8	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
92	76	Firest T&R pf (6)	2	83	82⅞	83	Jun 27
34⅞	24½	First Nat Strs(1⅞e)	4	30	29½	29½	— ½
18⅜	10⅞	Flintkote	59	18⅜	16⅞	18	+1
29½	19¾	Florence Stove (1e)	8	25	24½	25	
21	15	FlorsheimShA(½e)	2	15	15	15	Apr 16
3	1¼	Follansbee Bros	4	2⅝	2½	2½	Jun 27
33½	18	Food Machine (½e)	4	28¾	28½	28½	— ½
20½	11	Foster Wheeler	4	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	Francisco Sugar	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
28	19⅞	Freeport Sulph (2)	5	27	26⅞	27	+ ½
		G—H					
2½	1¼	Gabriel Co A	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
5	2½	Gair (Robert)	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
16	10	Gair(Robert) pf	4	14	14	14	Jun 27
7½	4⅛	Gar Wood Ind	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
14	13½	Gaylord Cont (1)	3	14	13⅝	13⅝	Jun 27
49	49	Gaylord C pf (2¾)	1	49	49	49	Jun 25
7⅛	4¼	Gen Am Invest	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
97	82	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	3	97	96¾	96¾	Jun 27
45½	29	Gen Am Tr (1⅛e)	11	44½	44	44	+ ½
9	6½	Gen Baking (.40)	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	2½	Gen Bronze	2	4½	4⅜	4½	
13	5¾	Gen Cable	7	10¼	10	10¼	
25⅞	11	Gen Cable A	5	20⅛	20	20	
72	35	Gen Cable pf	1	57	57	57	— ¾
28	20⅞	Gen Cigar (1e)	2	24¼	24	24	
45½	27¼	Gen Electric (½e)	120	40⅜	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	22⅞	Gen Foods (2)	14	32½	32⅛	32¼	— ¼
109⅛	109	Gen Foods pf (4½)	2	108¾	108⅜	108⅜	— ⅜
1⅜	⅝	Gen G & El A	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
62¾	50¾	Gen Mills (3)	1	62	62	62	+ ½
38¼	25½	Gen Motors (½e)	243	36¼	35⅛	35½	
118½	111⅞	Gen Motors pf (5)	3	118½	118	118½	
6⅛	4	Gen Out Advert	12	6½	6	6¼	+ ¼
35	21½	Gen Out Advert A	8	36¾	34⅞	36	+1
10	6¾	Gen Print Ink(.20e)	11	9½	8¾	9½	+ ⅞
2⅛	1¼	Gen Pub Service	14	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
26½	12¾	Gen Ry Signal	3	19¾	19	19	— ½
2	1	Gen Real & Util	25	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
22	13⅝	Gen Real & Util pf	7	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
28	15⅛	Gen Refract	15	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
14	8½	Gen Thea Eq (¼e)	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
20	14	Gen Time Inst	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun 27
14½	9⅛	Gen Tire & Rubber	15	13¼	12½	12½	— ⅞
11⅛	6½	Gillette Saf R(.40e)	10	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
61	51	Gillette Saf R pf(5)	1	57	57	57	+1
9⅜	5	Gimbel Bros	65	9½	8⅞	9	
58	37½	Gimbel Br $6 pf (6)	5	50	49⅞	49⅞	—1⅛
27¼	13	Glidden Co	35	21½	20¼	20⅞	+ ¼
51½	37	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	42	42	42	+2
3¼	1¾	Gobel (Adolf)	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ¼
3⅞	2½	Goebel Brew	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
19¼	10	Goodrich (B F)	35	16	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅜
57½	32	Goodrich (BF) pf	5	43	42½	42½	— ½
24	15⅛	Goodyear T & R	83	21⅛	20⅛	20¼	— ½
89	69¾	Goodyr T&R pf (5)	2	88	87	88	+2
4⅞	2⅝	Goth Silk Hosiery	1	4½	4½	4½	
2	¾	Graham-Paige Mot	12	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
6½	2½	Granby Con Min	10	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
2	1	Grand Union	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅝	8	Grand Un pf (¾k)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jun 27
18¼	10⅛	Granite City Steel	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
28½	19	Grant (W T) (1.40)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
23	20	Grant (W T) pf (1)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ¼
15½	9¼	Gt Nor Ir O ct (¾e)	13	12½	11¾	12	— ⅜
26¼	12⅝	Gt Northern Ry pf	30	18⅝	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅞
32	23½	Gt West Sug(2.40a)	5	27	26¼	26¼	+ ⅝
21⅜	13⅝	Green (HL) (1.60a)	7	19⅞	19½	19½	
11¼	7¾	Greyhound Cp (.80)	188	11	10	10⅝	+ ½
9⅛	7½	Greyhound pf (.55)	4	9⅛	9	9	
1¾	⅞	Guantan Sugar	1	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Jun 27
6	3	Gulf Mob & North	10	5	5	5	Jun 27
19	8	Gulf Mob & Nor pf	2	16	16	16	
28	24	Hack Water (¾e)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jun 27
9½	5	Hall (WF) Printing	3	9	9	9	
21¼	12	Hamil Watch (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun 25
25¾	15	Harb-Walker (½e)	4	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
7¾	4⅛	Hat Corp Am A	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2¾	1¼	Hayes Body	1	2	2	2	
95	76¾	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5)	2	91	91	91	+3
7⅞	5½	Hecker Prod (.60)	18	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
94	80½	Helme (G W) (5a)	1	85	85	85	M'y 27
17	10	Hercules Motor	12	15¼	13½	14¾	+ ½
58	42¾	Hercules Pow (.85e)	11	53½	51⅞	53½	+1¾
51⅞	40	Hershey Choc (3)	1	51	51	51	— ⅞
95	80	Hersh Ch cv pf (4a)	1	91	91	91	Jun 27
20	16½	Hinde&DauPa(¾e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jun 24
35⅜	17	Holland Furn(1½e)	17	36¼	34	36	+1⅝
11	5¾	Hollander (A)	6	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25¼	11⅝	Holly Sugar (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
65⅜	48⅛	Homestk Min (4½)	5	59¼	59	59¼	+ ¼
25	17½	Houd-Hersh A (2½)	4	23¼	22½	23¼	Jun 27
11⅞	6	Houd-Hershey B	12	9¾	9⅝	9½	
58	46½	Household Fin (4)	1	58	58	58	Jun 27
96	83½	Household Fi pf (5)	2	100	99¾	100	+5
8⅞	5	Houston Oil	29	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
53⅝	23½	Howe Sound (3)	6	42⅝	41¾	42⅛	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Hudson & Man	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7½	3	Hudson & Man pf	1	5	5	5	Jun 24
28¾	20⅝	Hudson BM&S(¾e)	18	28½	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
10	5	Hudson Motor	10	7¼	7⅛	7⅜	
1⅞	½	Hupp Motor	10	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
		I					
12¼	6⅛	Illinois Central	12	9½	9	9	— ¾
20	12	Ill Central pf	1	17	17	17	Jun 25
8⅞	4	Indian Refin	15	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ¼
22	14⅜	Indust Rayon	8	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
86½	60	Inger Rand (2½e)	4	86½	85	86½	Jun 27
78½	56½	Inland Steel (1½e)	10	78	75	75	—2½
15⅜	7⅛	Inspirat Copper	154	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
4½	3⅜	Insuransh ct (.10e)	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅜
6¾	2⅞	Interb Rap Trans	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
25	15	Interchem Corp	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+1
4¾	2	Intercon Rubber	10	4½	4	4⅛	— ⅛
13½	6⅞	Interlake Iron	22	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Int Agricultural	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
29	15	Int Agr pr pf (2k)	2	24½	24	24½	+ ½
154¾	130	Int Bus Mach (6a)	6	150	148	150	+1⅜
70	48	Int Harvester(1½e)	62	65¼	63¼	63½	—1¾
153	141	Int Harvester pf(7)	1	153	153	153	Jun 27
7¾	3⅛	Int Hydro-Elec A	24	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
4⅞	2	Int Mer Marine	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅞	6¾	Int Mining (¼e)	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
52¾	36⅞	Int Nick Can (1e)	87	48⅞	47⅜	48½	+ ⅜
135½	132	Int Nick Can pf (7)	1	133½	133½	133½	Jun 17
9⅞	4¼	Int Paper & Pow	76	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
39½	18⅝	Int Paper & Pow pf	65	36¼	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅛
24	19⅞	Int Salt (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
35¾	28	Int Shoe (1⅜e)	3	31½	31½	31½	
20	12	Int Silver	1	19	19	19	Jun 27
10⅛	5½	Int Tel & Tel	78	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
10⅛	6	Int T & T for ct	43	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
13⅜	6⅛	Interst Dept Strs	12	11¼	11	11	
12	8	Intertype (.20e)	2	11¾	11½	11¾	Jun 27
24	16	Island Crk Coal (1e)	3	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
		J—K					
60⅛	44¼	Jewel Tea (4)	2	60	60	60	— ½
86	58	Johns-Manville	32	89½	84½	87½	+3⅛
19½	12½	Kalam St & F (⅜e)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
9¾	5⅛	Kan City South	16	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	Jun 24
21	12	Kan City South pf	13	21	18	21	Jun 23
18¼	12½	Kaufm'nn Dep(.90e)	1	18	18	18	+2¼
14¼	10½	Kayser (J)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅝
9¾	4¾	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	2	8⅛	8	8	Jun 27
6⅜	3	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
43¼	26⅝	KennecottCop(½e)	136	37⅜	36⅛	36¼	—1
9⅞	6	Keyst S & W (.55e)	2	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
24	19	Kimberly-Clark (1)	5	24½	23½	24½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Kinney (G R) Co	1	2	2	2	Jun 25
18½	15⅛	Kresge (S S) (.60e)	16	18⅛	17½	17¾	— ¼
7⅛	2½	Kresge Dept Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 27
28	22	Kress (S H) (1.60)	4	28	27	27	— ½
17½	12⅜	Kroger Groc (1.60)	5	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
		L					
12⅞	8½	Lambert Co (1⅛e)	4	12	12	12	— ½
6	3⅜	Lane Bryant	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 23
15¼	10¼	Lee Rub&Tire(¼e)	5	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
20½	13½	Lehigh Port C (½e)	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
1½	½	Lehigh Val Coal	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅞	Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	3½	3½	3½	
6⅜	3	Lehigh Val RR	18	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
28⅜	19⅜	Lehman Corp (.70e)	10	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
11	6⅞	Lehn & Fink (½e)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
27⅞	19⅜	Lerner Stores (2)	6	26½	26⅜	25¾	— ⅜
42	23¼	Lib-O-F Glass(½e)	36	37⅞	35¾	37⅜	+2⅞
9	6	Libby, McN & L	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Jun 27
30½	25	Life Savers (1.60)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Jun 27
100	81	Liggett&Myers(4a)	6	97¾	97¾	97¾	Jun 27
102½	81½	Liggett&My B (4a)	10	100¾	100½	100½	—1
167	157	Liggett&My pf (7)	1	166⅛	166⅛	166⅛	Jun 22
18	14⅝	Lily Tulip Cup(1½)	1	17	17	17	Jun 24
34¾	20¼	Lima Locomotive	6	29	28¾	29	— ¼
42½	29	Link Belt (¾e)	5	39	38¼	39	+ ⅜
20	12⅛	LiquidCarbon(.80e)	3	19	18¾	19	— ½
52⅞	33	Loew's Inc (1e)	25	48½	47½	48¼	
106½	102	Loew's Inc pf (6½)	1	106½	106½	106½	Jun 27
2¾	¾	Loft Inc	36	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
49⅞	26	Lone Star Cem (3)	16	49½	47½	48¼	—1¼
4⅝	2½	Long-Bell Lumb A	3	4	4	4	
21	14¾	Loose-Wil Bis(.55e)	3	17⅝	17½	17½	
18	13¾	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	8	17½	17½	17⅜	— ½
56½	29⅞	Louisv&Nash(2½e)	4	40	39	39½	— ¾
17⅜	12½	Louisv G&E A(1½)	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jun 27
21¼	12½	Ludlum Steel	7	18¼	18	18	— ¼
		M					
31	22	MacAnd&Forb (2a)	2	29	29	29	Jun 24
24¾	16	Mack Trucks	4	23½	22¾	22⅞	— ⅜
36½	24⅞	Macy (RH) Co (2)	87	37	34¾	36	+ ⅜
13½	10	Mad Sq Gar (1.20e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
30⅞	18¼	Magma Cop (.70e)	9	28¼	27⅝	28¼	Jun 27
2	¾	Manati Sugar	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Mandel Bros (¾e)	1	7¼	7	7¼	Jun 27
9	2⅝	Manh Ry mod gtd	2	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
12½	9	ManhattanShirt(1)	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Maracaibo Oil Expl	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7½	5	Marine Midl (.30e)	29	6⅛	5⅞	5¾	— ¼
29	18¾	Marlin-Rockwell(1e)	2	26¾	26	26¾	Jun 27
10⅛	5½	Marshall Field	13	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
25⅞	14⅛	Martin (G L) Co	94	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅞
4⅝	2¼	Martin-Parry	5	3½	3½	3½	
37½	25	Masonite Corp (1)	9	37¾	37	37½	+ ½
27½	19¾	Mathieson Alk(1½)	6	26½	25¾	25¾	— ¼
44	28½	May Dept Strs (3)	5	43½	42½	43½	— ¼
6⅞	3½	Maytag Co	28	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
21	16⅜	Maytag Co pf (3)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun 25
15⅞	8¾	McCall Corp (1)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
10⅛	6	McCrory Stores	8	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ½
79	61	McCrory Strs pf (6)	1	75	75	75	M'y 10
15	10	McGraw Elec (1)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
10½	7	McGraw-Hill	4	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
45⅛	35½	McIntyre Porc (2)	8	42	41¾	42	+ ⅞
26⅛	13⅛	McKeesport Tin	27	19½	18½	18¾	+ ¼
8¼	5⅜	McKess & Robbins	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
35⅛	27	McKess&Rob pf (3)	9	31¾	31	31⅛	—1¼
8⅞	5	McLellan Strs(.40e)	23	8	8	8	
15	6¾	Mead Corp	28	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ½
61	50	MeadC pfBww(5½)	1	57	57	57	Jun 23
48	32½	Melville Shoe(2⅜e)	2	47½	47	47½	+1½
5⅞	3⅛	Mengel Co	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
43½	26¾	Mesta Mach (2½e)	7	38¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
11⅞	5¾	Miami Copper	28	9⅞	9¼	9½	— ¼
22⅝	12¼	Mid Cont Pet (¼e)	3	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
27½	15¼	Midland Stl Prod	7	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
74⅝	46½	Minn-H Reg (1¼e)	4	75	73½	73½	+ ½
7¾	4	Minn-Moline	18	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
60	35	Minn-Moline pf	5	63	61	63	+5
¾	⅛	Minn StP&SSM	2	½	½	½	Jun 23
1¼	⅝	Minn StP&SSM pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Jun 24
17¾	10⅝	Mission Corp (1e)	3	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
3⅜	1½	Mo-Kan-Texas	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ¼
11⅛	4¾	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	4	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¾
2⅜	¾	Mo Pacific	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅝	1¼	Mo Pacific pf	1	2	2	2	
17	10	Mohawk Carpet	3	15	15	15	+ ¼
91½	67	Monsanto Chem (2)	19	92	90	91½	+1¼
40½	25	MontgomW'd(1¼e)	167	40⅝	38½	39½	+ ⅜
30⅛	22¼	Morrell (J) & Co	2	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	Jun 20
½	¼	Mother Lode C M	31	⅜	¼	⅜	Apr 9
21⅜	10½	Motor Products	6	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
14	8	Motor Wheel	6	11⅛	10⅝	11	— ⅛
21¼	11⅛	Mueller Brass	6	18¼	17¼	18	+ ½
7¾	4	Mullins Mfg B	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
14½	9⅛	MunsingwrInc(¼e)	1	13	13	13	Jun 25
57	34¾	Murphy (G C) (3)	3	49½	49½	49½	Jun 27
7⅝	4	Murray Corp	9	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
47½	37¼	Myers(FE)&B(1½e)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jun 24
		N					
12½	6¾	Nash-Kelvinator	24	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
13⅛	8⅛	Nat Acme	9	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
10¾	6	Nat Aviation	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	15½	Nat Biscuit (1.20e)	12	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
157	150	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	2	155	154⅞	155	Jun 24
17⅜	10¼	Nat Bond&In(.56e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun 27
81	65	Nat B & I pf ww (5)	1	81	81	81	Jun 24
43½	37½	Nat Bond&Sh (¾e)	1	43½	42	43½	Jun 23
20½	12½	Nat Cash Reg (¾e)	3	19¾	19½	19¾	— ¼
15¾	11⅞	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	21	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
7¾	3½	Nat Dept Stores	5	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	3⅛	Nat Dept Stores pf	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅜
23⅝	17¼	Nat Distillers (2)	9	21⅞	21½	21¾	
20	11½	Nat Enam & Stpg	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun 24
9½	5	Nat Gypsum	108	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
29¾	17⅛	Nat Lead (½)	29	27	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
159	154	Nat Lead pf A (7)	1	154	154	154	Jun 20
24	13¼	Nat Mal & Stl Cas	3	21¾	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
8⅝	5	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	22	7⅜	7	7	— ¼
¾	⅛	Nat Ry Mex 1st pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 14
¼	⅛	Nat Ry Mex 2d pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 3
62⅜	44⅜	Nat Steel (½e)	13	61¼	60	60	—1¼
23	14⅛	Nat Supply	18	19⅞	19	19¼	
75	70	Nat Supply6%pf(6)	1	72	72	72	+3¼
79⅛	63	Nat S 5½% pf (5½)	2	76	75	76	Jun 27
29¼	21	Nat Sup $2 pf (2)	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
4½	2½	Nat Tea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	7⅝	Natomas Co (.80)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
23½	14⅝	Neisner Bros (1)	3	20	19½	19½	— ½
70	58	Neisner B pf (4¾)	1	69	69	69	Jun 22
40	28	Newberry (1.10e)	1	35	35	35	Jun 27
19¼	9⅞	Newport Indust	25	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
39	20	NY Air Brake	2	32	31½	31½	
19⅞	10	NY Central RR	95	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
22½	7	NY Chi & St Louis	2	13¼	13	13¼	
38¼	12⅝	NY Chi & St L pf	5	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅞
29	18	NYC Omnibus	5	28⅞	28½	28⅞	— ⅛
⅝	¼	NY Investors	3	½	½	½	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	NY NH & H	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅝	NY NH & H pf	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
1½	⅛	NY Ont & West	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
10⅝	4¾	NY Shipbuilding	9	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Jun 27
198	133	Norf & West (10a)	1	160	160	160	Jun 27
1⅛	⅜	Norfolk Southern	4	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
10½	5⅞	No Am Aviation	93	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
22⅝	13¾	North Am Co (.60e)	101	21⅞	21	21¼	
55	45¾	North Am Co pf (3)	2	55	55	55	Jun 27
99	87¼	No Am Edis pf (6)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jun 27
13⅝	6⅝	Northern Pacific	32	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
94¼	93¾	Nor Sta Pow pf (5)	1	94⅝	94	94⅝	+ ⅜
3	1⅜	Norwalk Tire & R	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
		O					
14⅞	9	Ohio Oil	29	11½	10⅞	11	— ⅜
32⅞	19½	Oliver Farm Equip	16	27⅜	26⅜	26¼	— ⅜
12⅞	7½	Omnibus Corp	23	12¾	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	4	Oppenheim Collins	7	6½	6	6½	+ ½
24⅞	13¾	Otis Elevator (.30e)	14	22⅛	21⅝	22	
12	6⅞	Otis Steel	20	10½	10¼	10¼	
56	30¼	Otis Steel 1pf (5½)	1	50	50	50	Jun 25
17½	10	Outb'rd M&M(.60e)	2	17½	17	17½	Jun 27
66½	40	Owens-Ill Gl (½e)	12	67	65½	67	+2½
		P—Q					
11¼	6	Pac Am Fish	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
14¼	9¼	Pac FinCpCal(.60e)	4	11¾	10½	11¾	Jun 23
28½	22¾	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	10	28½	27⅝	28½	+ ⅜
40	32¼	Pac Lighting (3)	7	40	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
16⅝	9¼	Pac Mills	9	16¼	16	16	
31	18¼	Pac Tin spl (¾e)	1	30	29¾	30	Jun 27
15⅞	10¼	Pac West Oil (¾g)	3	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ¼
5½	3¼	Packard Motor	46	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
9¼	7	Pan-Am Petrol	2	7½	7½	7½	M'y 26
1½	¾	Panhandle P & R	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun 24
42	29	Paraffine (1e)	3	42½	42	42½	+ ½
12⅝	5¾	Param Pictures	87	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
97½	65	Param Pict 1pf (6)	2	90	88	90	—1
12⅜	6⅝	Param Pict 2pf(.60)	27	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
24	16	Park & Tilford (3g)	5	20	19½	20	Jun 27
3¼	1½	Park UtahConsMin	26	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
38¼	31½	Parke Davis (1.30e)	5	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	+ ⅝
20¾	13	ParkerRust-Pr(.80)	1	18	18	18	
2⅛	1¼	Parmelee Transport	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6¾	3½	Pathe Film	2	5	5	5	
12¼	8¾	Patino Mines (¼e)	4	10⅛	9¾	10	
6⅜	4	Peerless Corp	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
52	41	Penick&Ford(1¼e)	4	52	51	52	Jun 27
76	55	Penney (JC) (1¾e)	9	74¾	74¼	74½	
2½	1⅜	Penn Coal & Coke	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 24
5	2½	Penn-Dix Cement	4	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
24½	10½	Penn-Dix Cem pf A	2	21¼	21	21	—1⅝
15½	10	Penn Gl Sand ct	2	12½	12½	12½	
24½	14⅛	Penn RR	37	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅜
31	19¼	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	27	27	27	Jun 24
34½	22½	Peoples Gas L & C	16	34	32¼	33	+ ½
4½	1¾	Peoria & East	1	3½	3½	3½	+1⅛
15	5½	Pere Marquette	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun 25
15	8½	Pet Milk (1)	2	12	12	12	Jun 21
13⅛	7¾	Petrol Corp (.40e)	3	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅜	Pfeiffer Brew (¼e)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
31⅞	17⅝	Phelps Dodge (¼e)	38	27	26⅜	26½	— ¼
37½	30	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Jun 23
66	60	Phila Co pf (6)	1	66	66	66	M'y 21
¾	¼	Phila Read C & I	8	½	½	½	— ⅛
104¼	75¼	Philip Morris (6e)	8	102	101	101	—2½
115	114	Philip Mor pf (5)	7	116	115	116	+1
7	4⅛	Phillips Jones	5	7	6	6½	Jun 27
42½	27¼	Phillips Pet (2)	34	39⅝	39⅛	39½	
3	2	Phoenix Hosiery	1	3	3	3	Jun 27
8⅝	4	Pierce Oil pf	1	7	7	7	Jun 27
24½	20½	Pillsbury Fl (1.60)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
7½	3¼	Pittsburgh Coal	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 27
35	30	Pittsburgh Coal pf	1	26	26	26	+1
7⅞	3⅞	Pitt Coke & Ir	3	7	6	7	Jun 27
8⅞	4⅞	Pitt Scr & Bolt	16	7½	7¼	7¼	
16⅜	7½	Pitt Steel	8	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
1	¼	Pitt Terminal Coal	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun 11
2¼	1	Pitt United	8	1½	1½	1½	M'y 10
½	⅜	Pittston Co	1	½	½	½	Jun 21
21	15	Plymouth Oil (1.40)	12	20⅞	20	20¼	— ⅛
11	8	Pond Creek Poo	1	9	9	9	Jun 24
12	5⅛	Poor & Co B	12	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅜
3⅝	1½	Porto R-Am Tob A	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 27
1⅛	½	Porto R-Am Tob B	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun 27
4⅛	1⅝	Postal Tel & C pf	4	3	2¾	2¾	Jun 27
10¼	4¾	Pressed Steel Car	9	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ¼
10⅛	4½	Press Stl C 1pf (¼)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
31½	13⅝	Press Stl C 2pf(2½)	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
51⅜	39½	Procter & Gam (2)	24	50½	50	50⅝	— ⅜
35½	25	Pub Svc N J (1.65e)	4	30¼	30	30	— ¼
123½	112	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	2	117½	117⅜	117½	Jun 7
108	101⅞	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	2	107	107	107	+ ½
98⅛	86¼	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	95	95	95	+ ¼
116	112	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Jun 24
36⅞	21⅝	Pullman (¾e)	65	31¾	30⅞	30⅞	+1⅛
13½	8¼	Pure Oil	47	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
80¼	74½	Pure Oil 5% pf (5)	12	81½	80	81¼	+1⅜
98¼	81	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	1	88	87	88	+ ½
10⅜	7	Purity Bak (.30e)	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16¼	9	Quaker Sta Oil	1	11	10½	11	Jun 23
		R					
7¼	4¾	Radio Corp of Am	71	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
55	37¼	Radio cv pf (3½)	4	54	53½	53½	—1
77½	60¼	Radio pf B (5)	2	77½	77½	77½	Jun 23
5⅞	1⅞	Radio-Keith-Orph	30	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
23¾	14⅜	Raybest-Man (.60)	2	18½	18½	18½	
24½	8⅛	Rayonier Inc	7	12	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	18	Rayonier Inc pf (2)	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
22	10⅜	Reading Co (2)	8	15½	14½	15	— ½
30⅛	18	Reading 1 pf (2)	2	22	22	22	Jun 27
27½	13¼	Reading 2 pf (2)	2	18½	18¼	18½	—1
5¼	2¾	Real Silk Hosiery	2	5¼	5	5	Jun 27
1½	½	Reis (R) & Co	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
11	5	Reis (R) & Co 1 pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
9¾	5½	Reliable Stores	1	9	9	9	Jun 23
11½	9	Reliance Mfg (.40e)	2	11	11	11	Jun 25
15⅞	9⅝	Reming Rand(.70a)	11	13⅛	13	13	
67¼	49½	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
3	1½	Reo Motor Car	12	2	2	2	
20¾	11¼	Republic Steel	139	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
75½	39½	Rep Steel cv pf	1	56½	56½	56½	+1½
73	38	Rep Steel pf A	2	58	57	57	Jun 27
17½	7⅞	Revere Copper&Br	9	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
37	17¼	Rev Cop&Br A	2	27	27	27	— ½
17¾	10½	Reynolds Metals	12	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
87½	84¾	Reynolds M pf (5½)	2	85	85	85	Jun 13
10⅛	4⅝	Reynolds Spring	2	8	8	8	
46½	33⅜	Reynolds TB (1.80e)	9	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	
8½	6	Rhine-West Elec	3	5⅝	5½	5½	Jun 21
7⅞	5	Richfield Oil	13	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Ritter Dental	1	10	9¾	10	Jun 23
20¾	14⅛	Roan Ant Cop(.36e)	4	17½	17	17	— ⅞
23¾	13	Ruberoid	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Rutland R R pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun 18
		S					
23⅝	12	Safeway Strs (½e)	4	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
40½	25½	St Joseph Ld (½e)	5	38⅜	37½	37½	—1
1¼	⅝	St L-San Fran	3	1	⅞	⅞	Jun 27
3	1⅛	St L-San Fran pf	9	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ½
19¾	8¾	Savage Arms	2	12¾	12	12	— ½
27½	14⅛	Schenley Distillers	8	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
85	62	Schenley D pf (5½)	6	68½	68	68½	+ ¾
1	⅜	Schulte Ret Stores	74	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
7¾	3	Schulte Ret Strs pf	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jun 27
⅞	½	Seaboard Air Line	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Seab Air Line pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
27½	15½	Seaboard Oil (1)	22	23⅝	22½	23	+ ⅜
5½	3	Seagrave Corp	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
66⅜	47	Sears Roebuck (3a)	79	65¾	64⅝	64½	— ½
16⅜	9¼	Servel Inc (1)	18	14¾	14	14½	
20¾	10	Sharon Stl Corp	11	17	16½	16½	—1
66	45¼	Sharon Stl pf (5)	2	60	60	60	Jun 27
5⅝	3	Sharp & Dohme	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
48	37⅞	Sharp&Doh pf(3½)	1	40	40	40	+1½
9⅛	6¾	Shatt'ck(FG)(.20e)	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18¼	10	Shell Union (.35e)	12	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
102	93	Shell Un O pf (5½)	3	102½	102	102½	+ ½
9⅛	4¾	Silver K Coal	3	7⅛	7	7	— ¾
24¼	12⅝	Simmons Co	15	20¾	20⅛	20¼	— ½
3¼	2½	Simms Petrol	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 27
22	14⅞	SimondsS&St(.30e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 24
34¾	18½	Skelly Oil (½e)	47	29½	26¾	28½	+1⅜
93	84	Skelly Oil pf (6)	4	89	89	89	M'y 27
20½	13	Smith (A O) Corp	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
15⅞	10	Smith&Cor Ty(½e)	1	14	14	14	Jun 25
13⅞	8⅝	Snider Pack (¾e)	2	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅝
16⅜	10¾	Socony-Vac (½)	70	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
113⅛	111	Solvay Am pf (5½)	1	112	112	112	Jun 24
3⅛	1½	South Am G & P	37	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
28	16½	So P RicoSug(1¼e)	3	19	19	19	+ ¼
24⅛	19¼	So Cal Edis (1½a)	32	24	23⅝	23½	+ ½
22⅛	9¼	Southern Pacific	81	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
13¾	5½	Southern Ry	25	9⅝	9	9	— ½
21¾	8½	Southern Ry pf	35	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ¾
32	17½	Sou Ry M&O ct (4)	2	25	25	25	Jun 27
3½	2½	Spalding (A G)	3	3	2⅞	3	Jun 24
4	2	Sparks Withington	19	3⅛	3	3	
9	4	Spear & Co	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun 27
24	19¾	Spencer Kell (1.60)	62	22¾	22⅛	22⅜	
22¾	15⅝	Sperry Corp	56	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
15¼	7¾	Spicer Mfg	2	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	6¼	Spiegel Inc	44	10⅛	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
22	12½	Square D Co (.30e)	4	23	22¼	22¼	— ¼
9¼	6⅛	Stand Brands (½e)	36	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
107⅞	94	Stand Br pf (4½)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
3½	1¼	Stand Com Tob	6	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
5½	2	Stand Gas & El	7	4¼	4	4⅛	
11⅜	4½	Stand G&E $4 pf	32	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
22½	10¼	Stand G&E $6 pr pf	3	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
26⅝	13	Stand G&E $7 pr pf	30	23½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
1	⅜	Stand Invest Corp	4	½	½	½	Jun 24
33⅞	25⅛	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	54	30¼	29⅝	29¾	— ¾
35½	24¾	Stand Oil Ind (1)	15	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
35½	32½	Stand Oil Kan	1	35	35	35	Jun 24
54⅛	39¾	Stand Oil N J (1a)	93	52⅝	51⅛	52⅛	+ ¼
26	17½	Starrett (L S) (¾e)	1	22	22	22	Jun 23
67⅜	49	Sterling Prod (3.80)	3	67⅜	67¼	67⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Stewart-Warner	9	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
11	5	Stokely Bros	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	5½	Stone & Webster	21	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Studebaker Corp	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
57⅞	45	Sun Oil (1a)	4	55	55	55	+1
14⅜	9⅞	Sunshine Mn(1.20e)	97	11⅛	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
29¾	17⅛	Superheater (½)	4	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
3⅜	1¾	Superior Oil	3	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
17¾	8¾	Superior Steel	4	15	14½	14½	— ½
25⅝	17⅞	Sutherl Pap (1.60)	5	25¼	25	25	— ½
9	6⅝	Sweets Co of Am	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun 13
18⅞	15	Swift & Co (1.20)	11	17	16⅞	17	
27	22⅛	Swift Intl (2)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
10¼	4¾	Syming-G ww (¼e)	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Syming-G xw (¼e)	3	5⅝	5½	5½	
		T					
7	5	Talcott(J)Inc(.45e)	3	6¼	6	6¼	
5¼	4¼	Telautograph (.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
8	3⅞	Tenn Corp	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
24½	13	Texas & Pacific Ry	1	19½	19½	19½	—1½
44⅞	32⅝	Texas Corp (2)	63	43¼	42½	42½	— ½
4⅞	2⅝	Texas Gulf Prod	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
34	26	Texas Gulf Sul(1½e)	12	33	32¼	32¼	— ¾
10⅛	7	Texas PacC&O(.40)	20	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
11⅜	6⅝	Texas Pac L Trust	18	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
24½	15	Thatcher Mfg (½e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jun 24
58½	53½	Thatcher cv pf(3.60)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jun 23
4¾	2⅝	The Fair	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
4½	2⅜	Thermoid Co	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
15	15	Thermoid Co pf	1	15	15	15	Apr 11
2⅜	1	Third Avenue Ry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 24
5¼	3⅛	Thompson (J R)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun 27
15½	8⅛	Thompson Prod	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Thompson-Starrett	2	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Thompson-Star pf	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun 27
15½	10½	Tide-Wat A Oil (1)	46	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
90	77½	Tide-WAO pf (4½)	3	91½	91	91½	+1½
13⅞	8	Timken-Det Axle	2	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
48½	31½	Timken Roll B(½e)	16	44⅝	42¼	44⅝	+1½
12⅜	8	Transamerica (⅜)	8	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	Trans & West Air	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
9½	4⅞	Transue & Will	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
4⅜	2⅝	Tri-Cont Corp	7	4⅛	4	4	
83	77	Tri-Cont pf (6)	3	77	77	77	
6⅜	3⅝	Truax-Traer C	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 27
10⅝	5½	Truscon Steel	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
24¼	16⅛	Twen C-Fox F (1e)	13	23⅝	23	23	+ ⅛
31¾	25¼	Twen C-F P pf(1½)	5	32	32	32	+1½
6	2⅝	Twin City Rapid Tr	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun 27
10⅛	6	Twin Coach	20	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
		U					
2¼	1¼	Ulen & Co	1	2	2	2	Jun 24
59⅝	41	Underw'd-Ell(1½e)	6	54½	54¼	54½	+1½
12½	7⅝	Union Bag & P	78	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
80	57	Union Carbide (2e)	32	78⅞	77¼	77⅞	+1⅜
21⅝	17⅛	Union Oil Cal (1.20)	12	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
88½	55⅝	Union Pac (4½e)	15	79½	77	78	
81	59¾	Union Pac pf (4)	1	72	72	72	—2
32½	20	Union T Car (1.20)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	5	United Air Lines	37	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	19½	United Aircr (½e)	113	28⅝	27¾	28⅛	— ¼
10¼	6¾	United Am Bosch	2	9	9	9	Jun 23
19½	14⅝	United Bisc (.65e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
50½	39	United Carb (1¾e)	8	51	50	51	+1
19¼	12¾	United Carr F(.40e)	2	17	17	17	Jun 25
3¾	2	United Corp	33	3	2⅞	3	
32½	22¼	United Corp pf	11	28	27¾	27¾	— ½
7⅜	4⅝	United Drug	16	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅞	4½	United Dyewood	1	7¾	7⅞	7¾	
6¼	3	United Elec Coal	26	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
35	21⅞	United E & Fdy(1e)	1	31½	31½	31½	Jun 27
65½	50	United Fruit (3)	6	63	62½	63	+ ¼
11⅜	8¾	United Gas Imp (1)	31	10⅛	10	10⅛	
109½	100	United Gas I pf (5)	2	109½	109⅛	109⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	3	United Paperboard	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	US & For Sec	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	
74⅜	62	US & For S pf (6)	1	75	75	75	+1
1¼	¼	US Distributing	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 6
10	5¾	US Freight	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
83½	55	US Gypsum (2)	7	86	85	85⅝	+2¼
8⅞	4½	US Hoffman Mach	5	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
35¼	24	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	5	27⅞	27	27	+3
23¾	13½	US Indus Alcohol	6	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	Jun 27
6⅜	3¼	US Leather	4	5½	5⅛	5½	
10¼	5⅜	US Leather A	15	10	9½	9½	
66½	50	US Lea pr pf (1¾k)	2	65½	65½	65½	+1½
37	21½	US Pipe & Fdry (2)	17	36⅞	36¼	36½	
6⅜	2⅞	US Real & Imp	6	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
35½	21	US Rubber	285	33¾	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅜
81	45½	US Rubber 1 pf	96	76	72	74⅝	+3¼
71	44¾	US Smelt R&M (3e)	3	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
70⅛	55	US S R&M pf (3½)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jun 27
62⅛	38	US Steel	276	54⅜	52½	53¼	+ ⅛
114½	91¾	US Steel pf (7)	6	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ½
36	29½	US Tobacco (1¼)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	Jun 27
5	3⅜	United Stkyds (½)	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	United Stores A	8	2¼	2	2	— ¼
42½	37	United Stores pf	3	42	42	42	
13½	7½	Univ-Cycl Stl	4	10	10	10	+ ¼
60	48	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	1	57½	57½	57½	Jun 27
1¼	⅛	Util Pow & Lt A	5	¾	¾	¾	
		V					
1⅛	½	Vadsco Sales	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
23¾	14¼	Van Raalte (1e)	2	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
20⅝	11½	Vanadium Corp	13	17½	17	17	
42	30½	Vick Chem (2a)	4	34¼	33¾	34¼	+1¼
15½	14	Victor C Wks (.35e)	4	14¾	14½	14¾	— ¼
5⅝	2¾	Va-Caro Chem	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32½	15¾	Va-C Chem 6% pf	7	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
120⅞	100	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	101	101	101	Jun 16
		W					
2⅜	1	Wabash Ry	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
4⅛	1⅝	Wabash pf A	3	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅜
8½	5¾	Waldorf Sys (.30e)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun 27
20¼	13¾	Walgreen Co (¾e)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
81	74	Walgr pf ww (4½)	1	79	79	79	Jun 27
44⅞	30	Walker(H)G&W(4)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
19⅝	17¾	Walk(H)G&Wpf(1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jun 24
8¼	4½	Walworth Co	37	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
16¼	8	Ward Baking A	16	15	14	14	Jun 24
3¾	2	Ward Baking B	13	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
48	23	Ward Bak pf (1k)	1	37	37	37	Jun 24
7⅜	3¾	Warner Bros Pict	40	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
4½	1⅜	Warren Bros	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13½	5	Warren Bros cv pf	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅞
27½	16¼	Warren Fdy&P (2)	9	26¾	25½	26¾	+ ¾
17½	11	Waukesha Mot (1)	2	15	15	15	
29¾	17	Wayne Pump (2)	16	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+1
3	1¼	Webster Eisenlohr	2	2½	2½	2½	
36	25¼	Wesson O&S (1⅛e)	8	35½	35½	35½	
75	71	Wesson O&S pf (4)	1	75	75	75	Jun 24
19	12⅜	West Auto Sup (1)	7	17¾	17	17	— ¾
4½	2⅝	West Maryland	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9	3	West Maryland 2pf	3	7	7	7	Jun 24
1⅝	½	West Pacific	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun 27
3¼	1½	West Pacific pf	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 25
28¼	16½	West Union Tel	23	26⅜	25¼	25½	+ ¼
27½	15⅜	Westingh Air Br(1)	10	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	
109⅞	61⅜	West El&Mfg(1⅛e)	70	95	92	92	— ⅝
17⅛	9½	Weston El Inst	3	15	15	15	+ ¼
15½	10	Westvaco Chlor (1)	6	15	14¾	14¾	+ ¾
27	20	Westvaco C pf (1½)	3	26¾	26½	26½	— ½
27¾	14⅛	Wheeling Steel	7	23½	23	23	— ¼
95	75	Wheeling Stl pf (6)	1	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	Jun 22
59	42	Wheel Stl pr pf (5)	6	51	51	51	Jun 27
15	12	White(SS)Dn(1.20)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun 14
13⅛	6⅛	White Motor	43	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
11	6½	White Rk MSp(¼e)	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
3	1¼	White Sewing Mach	3	1⅞	1½	1¾	
21¼	8¾	White Sew Mach pf	3	15½	14⅞	15	Jun 27
2¾	1⅝	Wilcox Oil & Gas	7	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
3	1¼	Willys-Overland	27	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Willys-Over pf(.60)	15	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ¼
5¾	3	Wilson & Co	30	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ¼
60¼	32	Wil&C $6 pf	6	46	40	40	—6⅛
19¼	10⅛	Woodward Iron	9	15	14¼	14¼	—1¼
45⅜	36	Woolworth (2.40)	28	45¼	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
20	11¼	Worthington P&M	13	17¼	16½	16½	— ½
46	28¼	WP&M cvprpf(4½)	1	40	40	40	Jun 27
35½	27	WorP&M pr pf(4½)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jun 23
70½	61¼	Wrigley (W) Jr (3)	2	70½	70	70½	Jun 23
		Y—Z					
32	20¾	Yale & Towne (.60)	5	32	31½	32	
15⅛	8⅜	Yellow Tr & Coach	220	14⅜	13½	13⅝	
18⅞	9⅜	Young Spg & W	6	17¼	16¾	17	— ⅛
43¾	24	Youngst Sh & Tube	71	41	39½	39½	— ⅛
75	62¼	Young S&T pf(5½)	1	75	75	75	Jun 24
22½	11½	Youngst Stl Door	11	16⅝	16¼	16½	
17½	9	Zenith Radio	25	15⅛	14⅜	14¾	— ⅛
5¾	2¾	Zonite Products	1	4	4	4	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Odd Lots—Inactive Stocks

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36	30¼	Abr & Straus (⅜e)	20	32½	32½	32½	Jun 22
1937	Sale	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	97	97	97	M'y 11
95	95	Albany & Susq (9a)	10	95	95	95	Apr 19
28	28	Alleg & West (6)	20	28	28	28	M'y 11
57	46¼	Am Bk N pf (3)	10	57	57	57	Jun 23
125½	114	Am Br Shoe pf(5¼)	10	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	+ 1⅛
19½	19½	Am Coal	10	19½	19½	19½	Feb 7
83	69	Am Crys S 6%pf(6)	40	72	71	72	Jun 27
177	177	Am Express (6)	20	177	177	177	Jan 22
29½	20	Am News (¾e)	220	25½	25	25⅛	+ ¼
165½	150	Am Rad&StS pf(7)	50	150	150	150	Jun 1
35⅛	22⅞	Am Ship Bldg (2)	90	32	31	31	— ½
141	130	Am Snuff pf (6)	10	141	141	141	Jun 25
107	97	AnchorHG pf(6½)	10	104	104	104	Jun 20
121¼	117½	Arch-D-M pf (7)	150	117½	117½	117½	Jun 21
1937	Sale	Artloom pf (7)	10	80	80	80	Nov 27
84	72	Assoc Inv pf ww (5)	50	84	84	84	Jun 27
80	72	Assoc Inv pf xw (5)	10	80	80	80	M'y 20
119	105	Atlas Powd pf (5)	90	119	118	119	+ ½
20½	12¼	Aust Nich pr A	10	19½	19½	19½	+2
95	86	Bangor & Ar pf (5)	10	90	90	90	Jun 27
30	21⅝	Barker pf (2¾)	40	28	28	28	+4⅛
115	109	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	10	112	112	112	M'y 25
30¼	25	Beech Creek RR (2)	10	27	27	27	Jun 11
17¾	13½	Bloomingdl(.18¾e)	60	13½	13½	13½	Jun 21
50	37	Blumenthal (S) pf	50	37⅛	37	37	M'y 16
93	82	Bon Ami A (3e)	10	93	93	93	
45	40	Bon Am B (1⅞e)	60	44	43	44	— ½
81⅛	75	Bucy-Erie 7% pf(7)	10	80	80	80	+ ½
54⅞	25	Budd Mfg pf	180	40	39½	39⅛	+1⅛
16	6¾	Bush Tm Bldg pf ct	20	16	15¾	16	Jun 27
36¾	20	Byers (A M) pf	90	35	33½	34	+ ¾
44	37½	Can South Ry (3)	10	37⅛	37½	37⅛	Apr 29
40	34¼	Capital Ad pf A (3)	50	40	40	40	Apr 18
86	63½	Caro C & O (5)	20	69	69	69	Jun 25
109½	98¼	Case (J I) pf (7)	30	109½	109½	109½	+3⅛
62½	46	Celotex Corp pf (5)	10	59	59	59	Jun 23
105	99¾	Cent Ill Lt pf (4½)	50	103½	103½	103½	Jun 25
104	90	Century Rib pf (7)	10	90	90	90	Jun 15
32½	17½	Certain-teed 6% pf	580	29⅛	27¼	28½	+1
106	94	Champ P&F pf (6)	20	95	95	95	Jun 27
2½	1¾	Chi Ind & L pf	20	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar 28
37	25	Chile Cop (1e)	70	33	32½	32½	Jun 27
1937	Sale	Cin Sd & Clev pf(3)	10	71½	71½	71½	Nov 4
70½	59	City I & F pf (6½)	10	70	70	70	+1
60	54	City Invest (1e)	10	58	58	58	Jun 3
45	45	Clev & Pitt spl (2)	40	45	45	45	Feb 18
76	67½	Clev & Pitt (3½)	30	67½	67½	67½	Apr 16
112	106	Clev El Illu pf (4½)	20	110½	110½	110½	—1
150	150	CCC & St L (10)	10	150	150	150	Mar 28
75	75	CCC & St L pf (5)	10	75	75	75	Mar 26
118	111	Cluett Peab pf (7)	80	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ¼
976	976	Coca-ColaIn(7.77e)	10	976	976	976	M'y 5
96	88	Collins & Aik pf (5)	10	88	88	88	—2½
29	20	Colonial Beacon O	120	25¼	23½	23½	+3⅛
8¾	3¼	Col & South	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
11¾	4¼	Col & South 1 pf	20	7⅝	7	7	— ⅝
9½	4	Col & South 2 pf	20	6½	6½	6½	Jun 23
65	50	Col G&E 5% pfB(5)	90	53⅛	53	53	Jun 27

(Continued on Bond and Curb Page)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Big Business Wave Sends Up Prices Of Cotton Cloth

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—In the greatest textile buying wave experienced in more than a year, primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week executed a complete right-about-face, and appeared to enter a period of active buying and rapidly advancing prices. So substantial was the volume of trading and so impressive was the change from pessimism to buoyancy, that practically all other textile markets fell in line to a considerable degree.

The avalanche of orders made itself felt very early in the week, but unlike previous flurries which soon petered out, the buying this time gathered strength and broadened with each succeeding day, until it affected practically every section of the market so strongly that there was no doubt whatever that a major revival had come.

Inventories Vanishing

Sales for the week are estimated to considerably exceed 200,000,000 yards, mostly for near-by delivery, and unsold accumulations of goods in primary channels have been reduced almost to the vanishing point.

Prices have moved steadily upward from levels that were considerably under actual production costs, and gains of ⅜ to ½ cent a yard were recorded in some of the standard coarse goods constructions, and almost as much in some of the fine combed yarn fabrics.

Though some of the buying was said to be somewhat speculative in character, following an advance of about a cent in raw cotton values, most of it was reported to be covering of actual near-by needs. Refusal of the mills to take on long-extended fall deliveries at current price quotations held most of the trading to the summer period, but placed the mills in a much stronger position with respect to their fall output.

Converters, printers, bleachers, and similar large operators were heavy buyers of goods, and there was also large-scale buying by manufacturers of bags.

Sales of wide print cloths were estimated to be in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 yards for the week, or considerably more than six weeks' output of this type of goods from the looms at the present scale of curtailed operation. Narrow print cloths also sold in large volume.

Print Cloths Sharply Up

Standard 39 inch 4 yards 80 squares, which sold a week ago quite generally at 6 cents, was bought quite freely at the close of the week for 6⅜ cents and many mills are now quoting 6½ cents for this type of goods, especially for Fall deliveries. On 39 inch 4.75 yard 68x72s prices were 5¼ to 5⅜ cents.

The 38½ inch, 5.35-yard, 64x60s sold to the extent of millions of yards during the week and the price advanced to 4⅝ cents. On 38½ inch 6.25 yard 60x48s the market stiffened to 4 cents. Odd counts advanced in similar fashion.

Sheeting sold in large volume and prices advanced on almost all constructions. Carded broadcloths moved actively to the extent of millions of yards and the 36½ inch 5 yard 80x60s, which began the week at 4½ cents, sold in some volume at the close around 4⅞ cents.

Three and four leaf twills, osnaburgs, and colored goods such as denims, chambrays and coverts were moving in liberal volume and at stiffening prices. Thin goods such as tobacco cloths were taken in fairly good quantities at 27 cents a pound.

On fabrics made from combed yarns there were reported to have been total sales of between 18,000,000 and 20,000,000 yards sold during the week. Dimities were also moving in quantity and at advancing prices.

Shirtings, dress goods, rayon fabrics and various mixture goods were moving more actively and at stronger prices.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, June 28

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.95⅝	$4.95⅝	$8.2397
Cables	4.95¾	4.95¹¹⁄₁₆	8.2397
France—franc	.0278¾	.0278⅝	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1696	.1696	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2292	.2293	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4028	.4029	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5534	.5533	§
Sweden—krona	.2554	.2554	.4537
Norway—krone	.2490	.2490	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2212	.2211	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0347¾	.0347¾	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0219½	.0219½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234½	.0234½	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso¶	.2610	.2615	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2350	.2350	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4300	.4300	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2890	.2888	.8440
India—rupee	.3677	.3675	.6180
Java—florin	.5549	.5548	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3100	.3100	*
Shanghai—dol	.1850	.1837½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5770	.5765	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9900	.9900	1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
July	.76⅝	.76⅝	.75½	.75⅝	—.00¾
Sept.	.77¾	.77¾	.76⅝	.76¾	—.01⅛
Dec.	.79¾	.79¾	.78⅜	.78½	—.01¼
Corn					
July	.57¼	.57⅜	.56⅞	.57	—.00½
Sept.	.58¾	.58⅞	.58⅜	.58½	—.00½
Dec.	.58⅛	.58⅛	.57⅛	.57⅜	—.00¾
Oats					
July	.26⅝	.26⅝	.26⅜	.26⅜	—.00⅜
Sept.	.26	.26	.25⅞	.26	—.00⅛
Rye					
July	.53¾	.53¾	.52⅞	.52⅞	—.00⅞
Sept.	.52¾	.52¾	.52¼	.52¼	—.00⅞

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Sept.	9.60	9.87	9.57	9.75	—.18
Dec.	9.90	10.20	9.87	10.04	—.17

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	107.25	107.25	107.25
3 3⅜s '47-43	110.14	110.14	110.14
7 3¼s '46-44	109.21	109.21	109.21
1 4s '54-44	114.13	114.13	114.13
47 2¾s '47-45	106.13	106.10	106.13
4 3s '48-46	107.25	107.22	107.25
1 4¼s '52-47	118.18	118.18	118.18
150 2¾s '51-48	104.17	104.16	104.17
1 2½s '48	104.11	104.11	104.11

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	98	98	98
2 Childs Co 5s '43	68½	68½	68½
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s '71	106½	106½	106½
2 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 Clev Un Term 5s '73	75	74¾	75
2 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	72	72	72
2 Col F&I 5s '70	50	50	50
2 Col&So 4½s '80	40	40	40
6 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	92¾	92	92¾
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961	91	90¾	90⅞
6 Col Ry P&L 4s '65	108⅛	108	108⅛
8 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
1 Com'l Cred 3⅞s '42	102¼	102¼	102¼
37 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	104½	104⅛	104½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Nassau El 4s '51	21½	21½	21½
53 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	101½	101	101m
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105½	105	105½
1 Natl Steel 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 NEngT&T 4½s '61b	123¼	123¼	123¼
7 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	56½	55¼	56½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	97	97	97
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54ct	28½	28½	28½
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	29	29	29
26 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57	55½	57
10 NYC 4½s 2013A	53	52⅝	53
1 NYC cn 4s '98	60	60	60
2 NYC 3¾s '46	69	69	69
4 NYC 3½s '52	63	61⅝	61¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	3⅜	3¼	3¼
1 SeaAllFla 6s35Bct	3¼	3¼	3¼
12 Shell Un 3½s '51	102¾	102½	102½
13 Simmons 4s '52	92¾	92	92¾
7 Skelly Oil 4s '51	101½	101½	101½
4 Socony Vac Oil 3½s50	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 So Cal Gas 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
19 Sou Pac 4½s '68	2½	41¾	41¾
57 Sou Pac 4½s '81	42¼	41½	41½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Peru 2d 6s 1961	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Poland 6s '40	46	46	46
9 Prague 7½s '52	81	80½	81
1 Prussia 6s '52	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1 Rhein-Main 7s '50	30	30	30
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	8	5	5
20 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	8¼	8	8
88 Rome 6½s '52	72¼	71¾	72⅛
17 Rumania Inst 7s '59	26¾	26¾	26¾
5 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	32	32	32
1 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	29	29	29
11 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	59	59	59
4 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	47	47	47
4 Tokyo City 5½s '61	49	49	49
9 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	52¼	52	52
1 Ujigawa El P 7s '45	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
1 Uruguay 3¾s 4s 4⅛s '79	41	41	41
6 Yokohama 6s '61	51½	51	51

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total, June 28, 5,548,000; previous day, 7,105,250; week ago, 7,055,825; year ago, 7,587,000; two years ago, 7,596,000; Jan. 1, to date, 843,992,530; year ago, 1,692,918,000; two years ago, 1,792,126,000.

U. S. Policy Called Hurtful to Moral Fiber of Country

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., June 28—Bankers in the nation must make their views known to the newly authorized National Economic Committee, Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, told the closing session of the 45th annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association here yesterday. The monopoly inquiry, he said, would afford opportunity for the bankers to present their interests and their knowledge, and in the event the committee did not heed the bankers' case, the financial leaders must appeal over the committee's head to Congress and the American people.

Mr. Parkinson believes that what is now taking place is a tendency to destroy special privilege, or "the democratization of privilege." Privileges cannot be democratized, he said, without creating "a mad scramble" among all groups, and without instituting complete state authority to make good the privileges promised.

Commenting upon the use of government money to distribute privileges more evenly, Mr. Parkinson said in part:

"The government's hand will be empty, and however pious-wishing those who are in control of government, however generous-minded toward the downtrodden, there will not be the means. And when that time comes, all that has been gained in the development of the moral fiber of the country, all that has been gained toward the distribution among the masses of the thrifty people of the benefits of business and investment will have been undone.

"No we don't need democratization of privilege. What we need is the self-discipline of democracy."

The meeting passed resolutions condemning the Government's Silver Purchase Act and demanding a balanced budget.

Thomas A. Wilson, president of the Marine Midland Trust Company, and vice president of the association, was advanced to president in the election of a new slate of officers.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40	20	Warner Bros P pf	50	33	33	33	+1½
1⅛	⅞	Wells Fargo	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 25
102½	70	West Penn El A (7)	270	79¼	78¾	79	
102½	82⅝	West Pen E7%pf(7)	20	95	94	94	—1
97⅞	74	West Pen E6%pf(6)	180	85	85	85	
121	116	West Pen P7%pf(7)	10	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
118	111½	West Pen P6%pf(6)	10	115¾	115¾	115¾	—2¼
140	103	West E&M pf(1¾e)	10	126	126	126	+1
33	31⅛	Weston El InstA(2)	10	33	33	33	Jun 22
60	60	Wheel & Lake Erie	30	60	60	60	M'y 20
90	65	Wheel&L E pf (5½)	20	80½	80½	80½	Jun 25
66	42	Worth P&M pf A	50	55	55	55	—1½
94	55½	Wright Aero	60	89	87	87	—2
93	71	Yellow Tr 7% pf(7)	80	84	84	84	+1

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Agfa-Ansco	35	35	35
100	Ainsworth	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Air Investors	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Air Inv cv pf	15¾	15¾	15¾
50	Ala Gt Sou (3e)	38	38	38
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	66	66	66
1200	Alum Co Am	84¾	83½	83½
350	Alum Co Am pf (6)	95¾	95	95
600	Alum Ltd	95½	94½	94½
400	Am Airlines	14¼	13¾	13¾
100	Am Beverage	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Am Box Board	9	9	9
100	Am Cap pf (¾k)	18	18	18
60	Am Cyan A (.60)	26	26	26

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Trans-Lux	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Transwest Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Trri-Cont war	1	1	1
100	Tubize Chat	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Tubize Chat A	23	23	23
1000	United Airc war	10¾	10⅜	10⅜
200	Unit Chem	3⅛	3	3
4400	Unit Gas	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Unit Gas war	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
1000	Unit Lt&Pow A	3	2⅝	2⅝
200	Unit Lt&Pow B	2¾	2¾	2¾
900	Unit Lt&P pf	24¾	23½	23½
200	Unit Shipyds A	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Unit Shipyds B	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
200	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	70⅛	69¾	70⅛
250	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	40½	40	40

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	U S & Int Sec	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	U S Foil B	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	U S Play Cd (1a)	25¼	25¼	25¼
200	U S Radiator	3½	3½	3½
100	U S Stores	¼	¼	¼
300	United Stores vtc	½	½	½
500	Unit Verde Ext	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
300	Unit WallPaper(.10e)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
500	Utah-Idaho Sug	1¼	1	1
200	Utah Radio Prod	2	1⅞	2
100	Utility Equit	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
225	Util Equit pf(1k)	42	40	40
700	Valspar Corp	2⅛	2	2⅛
50	Valspar pf	26	26	26
100	Venez Mex Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Venezuel Pet	1	1	1
100	Vogt Mfg	6½	6½	6½
100	Waco Airc	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Wagner Bak vtc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Wellington Oil	4½	4½	4½
800	Wentworth Mfg	3⅛	2⅞	⅞
400	Wolverine Tube	5¾	5½	5¾
100	Woolwth Ltd (.538e)	5½	15½	15½
500	Wright Harg (.40a)	7½	7⅜	7⅜
1800	Yukon Pac M	2	1⅞	1⅞

Total sales today, estimated, 160 000 shares; wear ago 192,840 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Ala Pow 5 '68	86	86	86
3 Ala Pow 4½s '67	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Ala Pow 5s '56	91¼	91¼	91¼
4 Am G & E 5s 2068	108¼	108¼	108¼
12 Am P & L 6s 2016	84¾	84	84¼
2 Am Seat 6s '46 stp	85½	85½	85½
12 Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	101½	101½	101½
8 Ark PL 5s '56	95*	95	95½
31 As Elec 4½s '53	42	41½	41¾
7 As GE 5½s '38 IC	93	92	93
5 As G & E 5s '50	30½	30¼	30¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
21 Wash Wat P 5s '60	104½	104⅜	104⅜
16 West ewsp Un 6s '44	48	47	47¾
8 West Pa El 5s 2030	101	101	101
1 West Pa Tract 5s '60	104½	104½	104½
8 West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	90¾	90	90
2 W Un G&E 5½s '55 A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Wheeling El 5s '41	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Cent Bk Ger 6s '51 B	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1 Fin RM Bk 5s '61 st	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Hambrg El 5½s '38	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Medellin Col 7s '51	9	9	9
1 Parana Braz 7s '58	10	10	10
11 Pied El 6½s '60 A	58½	58¼	58¼
3 Prussia El 6s '54	22¼	22¼	22¼
5 Russian 6½s 1919	⅝	⅝	⅝
17 Sauda Falls 5s '5 A	109	108½	108⅞
1 Saxon Pub Wk 6s .37	25¼	25¼	25¼
5 Terni Elec 6½s '53	60¼	60⅛	60¼

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Wheat Prices Tend Lower in Chicago

CHICAGO, June 28—Despite North Dakota reports of black rust at various spots in the Red River Valley, Chicago wheat prices tended almost uniformly downward today.

Heavy rains relieving drought in northern districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada, were an outstanding factor. Maximum declines of 2 cents at Winnipeg and 1½ cents here were a consequence.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1⅛-1½ cents lower compared with yesterday's finish, July 75⅛-⅝, Sept. 76⅝-¾, corn ⅜-⅞ down, July 57-57⅛, Sept. 53⅜-½, and oats unchanged to ⅜ off.

Boston Stocks

June 28

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.00	Bos Edison	118½	118½	118½	118⅜
5.00	Bos Elevated	50½	49½	50½	50
..	Bos&Me A pf	2	2	2	2½
..	Bos&Me st A pf	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2½
..	Bos&Me st B pf	3	3	3	3
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	9	9	9	9
..	Copper Range	5	5	5	5¾
4.50	E Gas&F pr pf	40	39¾	40	39¼
..	Eastern SS	3	3	3	3
1.00b	Employ Group	18½	18½	18½	18⅞
2.50	Fir N Stor	30	30	30	29⅞
1.00d	Gilchrist	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	5
..	Hath Bak A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3
2.00	Mergenthaler	19½	19	19	19¾
.50d	Narr Rac A	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
6.25d	NE Tel&Tel	95¾	95½	95½	95½
..	North Butte	50c	45c	50c	50c
..	Old Colony	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
..	Pac Mills	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16
..	Quincy Min	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
.60b	Shawmut Assoc	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	70¼	69⅞	70	69¼
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	40	40	40	41
..	Utah M&T	1	93c	99c	1
..	Warren Bros	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937. ‡Assessment paid.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	8.72	8.78	8.69	8.72	+.01
Oct.	8.73	8.78	8.65	8.69	—.03
Dec.	8.77	8.84	8.73	8.75	—.03
Jan.	8.76	8.83	8.75	8.78	—.02
March	8.81	8.88	8.78	8.82	—.01
May	8.85	8.91	8.81	8.86	—.01

Spots 8,82, up 2 points.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	4.69	4.74	4.69	4.71	—.04
Oct.	4.82	4.87	4.82	4.84	—.04
Jan.	4.88	4.93	4.88	4.89	—.05
Mar.	4.91	4.95	4.91	4.92	—.05
May	4.94	4.99	4.94	4.94	—.06

Spots, 4.93, off 2 points.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Tue.	Mon.
Advances	290	401
Declines	377	343
Unchanged	176	163
Total issues	843	907

Crude Rubber Futures

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Crude rubber futures closed 31-40 lower. Sales No. 1 standard, 765 contracts.

	High	Low	Last
July	14.12	13.77	13.85b
Sept.	14.29	13.86	14.01b
Dec.	14.40	14.02	14.15-18
March	14.55	14.12	14.30-32

b-Bid. n-Nominal.

Smoker ribbed spot, 13.87n.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 9.00; export 9.30. Tin barely steady; spot and nearby 42.25; forward 42.30. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.50-55; East St. Louis 4.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Pig iron, No. 2, fob Eastern Pa 25.00; Buffalo 24.00; Alabama 16.00. Aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, and wolframite unchanged.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N Y Sept No 3	1.83	1.83	1.82	1.82	—.01
Wld July No 4	...	.94b	...	...	..
Wld Mar No 4	.94½	.95	.94½	.95	..

b-Bid.

Cocoa Futures

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Cocoa futures closed 6 higher to 6 lower. Sales 3,752 tons.

	High	Low	Last
July	4.90	4.76	4.82n
September	5.06	4.90	4.90
December	5.27	5.12	5.12
March	5.39	5.31	5.31

n—Nominal.

Rabbis' Meeting Would Denounce Military Attacks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 28—An aggressive moral stand against military force in international disputes was the note on which the Central Conference of American Rabbis, "liberal wing of Judaism," closed its forty-ninth annual convention in this city. A detailed peace platform was adopted by the 200 delegates, representing 400 rabbis of Reformed Synagogues whose congregations have 60,000 members.

"Every military attack should be denounced," the Conference urged. "World opinion should be directed to preventing such attacks. Individuals should be encouraged to express their condemnation. Anything less would be faithless to Jewish concepts of justice, mercy, and peace.

"We publicly express our abhorrence of the Japanese invasion of China, the German annexation of Austria, and the continued armed aggression of foreign powers.

"We urge the withdrawal of American armed forces from the Far Eastern zone, and the understanding that American citizens and business interests remain there at their own risk.

"We commend Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes for his courageous and statesmanlike refusal to permit sale of helium to Germany for its Zeppelins."

The conference recommended further extension of reciprocal trade agreements, world economic cooperation, and international currency stabilization. It urged the State Department to prepare the way for an international conference for armament reduction.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Luxuriously furnished seven-room apartment at 362 Commonwealth Ave.; sublet for the summer months by the month or season. Address Floor 6, W. A. F.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 98 South Elliott Place—Attractive 3-room studio apt.; 25 minutes Times Square; $45. NEvins 8-0858.

N. Y. C., 144 W. 77—Immaculate, cool, quiet, large one-room apartment, private bath, kitchenette, linen service; owner's home.

N. Y. C., 49th (East), Lexington Ave.—Exceptionally convenient; owner's lovely 4-room apartment; immediate possession; modern elevator building. ELdorado 5-2566 mornings.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVING care and supervision, spacious grounds, playgrounds, 56 miles from N. Y. C.; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Jane Blake, 144 East 36th, N. Y. C., CAledonia 5-4466.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FURNISHED CABINS in mountains—Secluded; conveniences; rental $10 per week. Box 15, Freedom, N. H.

THE HILLS, WADING RIVER, L. I.—Modern furnished cottages; electricity; three to five rooms; quiet location; mile to beach; reasonable. DALOZ, Tel. Shoreham 2414.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 805 Lexington Ave (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Pear
272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL
JACKSON CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3632

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage. Repair, Remodel. Ready - to - wear.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN having contacts for reputable painting contractor; excellent opportunity. Write Box M-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEWTONVILLE, Mass.—Girl, 18-40, care of child 3 and general house work in pleasant small suburban home. Newton North 1034-W or Box W-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel Nevins 8-3400.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE—Part time available; quiet, complete; reasonable. Phone after 1 P. M., MU. 2-7872, 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston LAF. 4308.

PAYING GUESTS

LAKE GROVE LODGE
Cooperstown, N. Y.
On Otsego Lake, 9 miles long; scene of Fenimore Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales; famous for Otsego bass; boating, private beach, golf, tennis; finest food; restricted; rates $16 weekly up.

The Clintonian
South Clinton Ave. Bay Shore, N. Y.
The Garden Spot of Long Island
Home hotel of refinement with all service. Delightfully situated near Bay and bathing beach. Thoroughly modern. Reasonable rates. Booklet. No bar.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

LEWISTON, ME., ELMLAWN, 346 Main St.—"A Home Away From Home" for tourists and salesmen; radios and fans; licensed. MRS. W. R. BEALS.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St., Tel. CIrcle 7702.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley—Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opposite The Mother Church; nearby garage. MISS SLACK, Com. 9162.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Desirable rooms near The Mother Church; transients or permanent. COLBYS.

BOSTON, MASS., 191 Huntington Ave.—Clean, comfortable, airy rooms; near The Mother Church. Mrs. Plumer, Com. 1677.

BOSTON, 92 WEST NEWTON ST.—Clean, attractive, homelike rooms, with kitchenette privileges; daily or weekly rates. Com. 7845.

N. Y. C., 101 West 55th—Room for woman; exceptional home. MRS. MILLS, Circle 7-6300, Apt. 3-A.

N. Y. C., 58th, 135 WEST, THOMAS
Residential Club for Women
Exceptional opportunity for business girl or student seeking refined, modern home comforts; kitchen privileges, maids, reasonable. CO 5-8759.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 115th St. (Columbia)—Single, choice location, privacy; quiet home; especially suitable study or writing; $10. Apt. 115, Monument 2-3595. Evenings, except weekends.

N. Y. C., 70th, 2025 Broadway (4-B)—Large sunny rooms; single-double; elevator, telephone, awnings; piano optional; transients. EN. 2-3718.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUSINESS school graduate, University of Pennsylvania, with merchandising background desires commercial position anywhere; good bank references. Write Box S-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MIDDLE-AGED widow, excellent cook, housekeeper; will go anywhere; experienced; moderate salary. Telephone Cliffside 6-1593-M (New Jersey). Write Box B-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NURSERY governess-companion, experienced, American; willing to assist light household duties. Write W, 71 Grove St., Stamford, Conn.

STUDIOS TO LET

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—Charming 3-room studio in woodland, convenient to colony; season, $150. Address "SCOTSEAL."

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL—Charming country estate near Shrewsbury River; ocean bathing from rooms, tennis, golf, riding; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$25; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

THE BRIDGEWAY Leesville On Salmon River.
A modern hotel of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine. Sports. Rates, $22, $25, $27 weekly. American plan. Booklet.
W. C. ROOT, East Hampton, Conn.

SUMMER HOMES

ADIRONDACKS, Westport on Lake Champlain—Spacious, furnished 8-room brick house; 4 bedrooms, bath, electricity; directly overlooking lake; magnificent mountain view; sacrifice $200 season, $100 month. Write MRS. E. GLIDDEN, 78 Elder St., Schenectady, N. Y.

CRANBERRY LAKE, N. J. (on LACK. R. R.)
Log and Frame Cabin. Modern and Comfortable.
For Sale or Lease. Reasonable.
HORACE A. SPRINGER, Realtor
Frenche's Grove Cross Bridge at Lake
Telephone Netcong 30-W-1

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED—Choral society; fall and winter concerts; rehearsals 25c weekly. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. COL. 5-9739.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Each blossom does,
It seems to me,
All it can
For its family tree.
L M.

What the Fieldmice Did

A Story for Children

The Little Girl was sound asleep under the apple tree. She had been there for quite some time when Johnny Fieldmouse discovered her. Johnny Fieldmouse was running through the field with his brother Jimmy.

"Look!" he squealed, "the Little Girl—and fast asleep!" Straightaway Johnny Fieldmouse climbed up on her shoe.

Jimmy Fieldmouse was for climbing up on the other shoe when he saw the Little Girl's hat close by on the grass.

"Johnny," he called, "her straw hat!"

"Well, what about it?" Johnny Fieldmouse asked.

"Nothing," Jimmy answered, "nothing at all except that I like to nibble straw."

"Don't you nibble that hat," Johnny Fieldmouse scolded. "I'm ashamed of you. Think how kind the Little Girl is to all the little animals in the fields and woods." Johnny Fieldmouse was excited. He whirled about on the top of the shoe, and shook his paw at his brother.

"It's an old hat," Jimmy Fieldmouse grumbled. "She wore it last summer and the ribbon on it is faded."

"In that case," said Johnny Fieldmouse, "we should do something to make it look better and nibbling it won't."

Jimmy stood up in the tall grass. "I don't know what we can do to make it look better," he squealed.

"I do," Johnny cried. His eyes got bright, his whiskers twitched. He scrambled down the shoe and almost knocked Jimmy over. "We can make a wreath for it, Jimmy Fieldmouse, we can make a wreath to cover the faded ribbon."

"A wreath," Jimmy squealed, "what kind of a wreath?"

"I'll show you. Come."

He ran to a bed of violets at the edge of the field, Jimmy close behind.

"We'll make a wreath of violets," he said. "Hurry now and pick as many as you can. Don't stop to smell them." For Jimmy was sticking his nose among the violets and drawing long breaths.

"Just long enough," Johnny cried

They worked fast, those two fieldmice, not speaking a word. When they had each picked a big bunch of violets, they wove the stems together, in and out, and in and out, in a long chain. Jimmy Fieldmouse said, "It's very pretty, Johnny. Let's see if it's long enough."

They ran back to the hat, dragging the chain of violets behind them. Johnny Fieldmouse took one end and Jimmy Fieldmouse took the other, and they laid the chain around the crown of the Little Girl's hat.

"Just long enough," Johnny cried. "Now we'll tie the ends together."

"What do you think the Little Girl will say when she wakes?" Jimmy asked.

"We'll hide and listen," Johnny answered. "My, but it's pretty. Really you wouldn't know it was the same hat. Come, quickly, the Little Girl is opening her eyes."

They scurried behind a rock and peeked out, their ears very tall. The Little Girl sat up. "Oh-ho," she said, "I must have fallen asleep. Where's my hat? Oh!" Her eyes grew big and round. "Oh!" she said again, and then, "How beautiful it is!" She clapped her hands, laughing. "I'll bet the little fieldmice did it," she cried. "I'll bet the little fieldmice did it."

Johnny Fieldmouse nudged Jimmy, and Jimmy Fieldmouse nudged Johnny. Over and over they rolled in the soft grass, as happy as two fieldmice could be.

And a chickadee high on the apple tree sang:

"Chickadee, chickadee!
The world's so nice
Because of the kindness
Of two fieldmice!"

Onward and Upward

A creed that is anything more than a milestone is a blunder. . . . We must get accustomed to the truth that the mind, with ever-widening experience, must ever change the horizon of belief. E. P. Powell.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Number Four

"Four," writes Dr. W. L. Walker (International Standard Bible Encyclopedia: p. 1142) "was a sacred and complete number with the Hebrews, as well as with several other peoples"; and indeed we find that it is often mentioned in both the Old Testament and in the New.

Thus as early as the second chapter of Genesis, we learn that the river which flowed out of Eden "became into four heads" (verse 10). In the prophecy of Ezekiel the breath which came "from the four winds" came upon those who had been slain, "and they lived" (Ezek. 37:9f.); while in the New Testament description of the Second Coming of the Son of Man (cf. Matt. 24:3,30), the angels were to "gather together his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other" (verse 31). So, too, we find the account of the "four living creatures" mentioned in Ezekiel's vision (1:5 etc.), which apparently were conceived of as bearing the throne of God (verse 26); while in Rev. 4:6 the "four beasts" (literally "living creatures") are thought of as being before it.

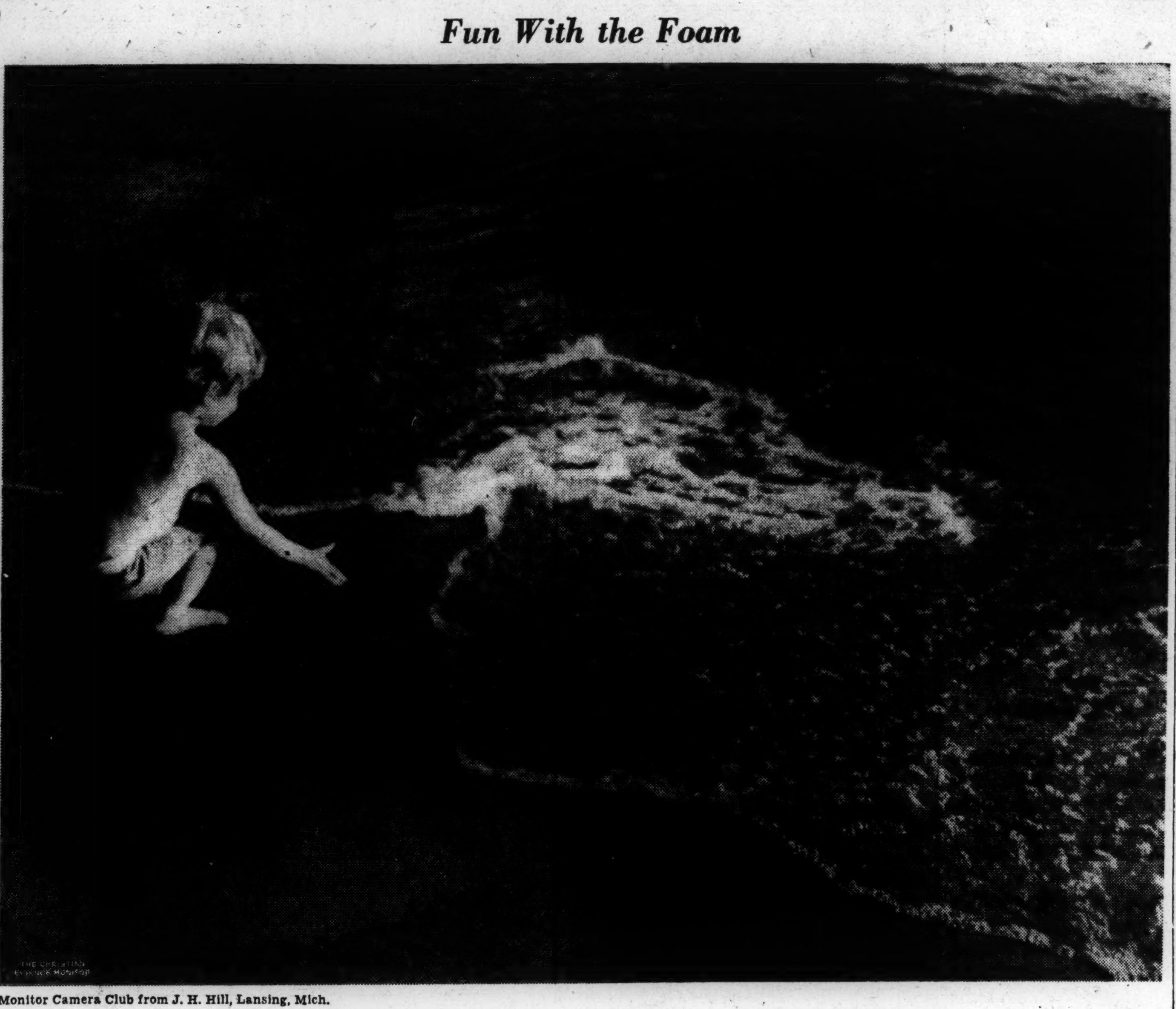
'How Readest Thou?'

It is one thing to read the Bible through,
Another thing to read to learn and do.
Some read it with design to learn to read,
But to the subject pay but little heed.
Some read as their duty once a week,
But no instruction from the Bible seek:
While others read it with but little care,
With no regard to how they read, nor where.
Some read to bring themselves into repute,
By showing others how they can dispute;
While others read because their neighbors do,
To see how long 'twill take to read it through.
Some read it for the wonders that are there,—
How David killed a lion and a bear;
While others read it with uncommon care,
Hoping to find some contradictions there.
Some read it as if it did not speak to them,
But to the people at Jerusalem.
One reads with father's specs upon his head,
And sees the thing just as his father said.
Some read it to prove a preadopted creed,
Hence understand but little that they read;
For every passage in the book they bend
To make it suit their all-important end.
Some people read, as I have often thought,
To teach the book instead of being taught;
And some there are who read it out of spite,
I fear there are but few who read it right.
But read it prayerfully, and you will see,
A thought men contradict, God's words agree;
For what the early Bible prophets wrote
We find that Jesus and his Apostles quote.
So trust no creed that trembles to recall
What has been penned by one and verified by all.
—Author unknown.

Floral Apostles

Every rose is an autograph from the hand of God on His world about us. He has inscribed His thoughts in these marvelous hieroglyphics which sense and science have, these many thousand years, been seeking to understand.—Theodore Parker.

Fun With the Foam


Monitor Camera Club from J. H. Hill, Lansing, Mich.

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

Clerk: "And, remember, I've got something that can change the color of a person's hair overnight."

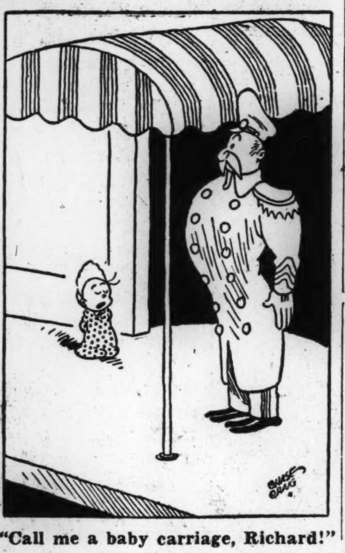
Customer: "Yeah? I've got a son in college, too!"

Joy to the Truck Driver

A lorry driver became weary of his work and gave it up to join the police force.

Asked some months later what he thought of his new job, the ex-driver replied the pay was good, the hours satisfactory, but what he liked best of all was that the customer was always wrong.—Motor Transport.

Jest a Minute


"Call me a baby carriage, Richard!"

Safe

"Oh, John! I forgot to turn off the gas in the kitchen when we left."

"Don't worry. Nothing'll burn. I forgot to turn off the water in the bathroom."

Before and After the Primaries

"My friends!"
"My friends!"
"MY FRIENDS!"
"My!!! Friends???" — McLandburgh Wilson.

The Son Gets a Rise

"Daddy," asked a little Morningside boy, "why is bread like the sun?"

"I couldn't say," he confessed.

"'Cos it rises in the yeast and sets in the vest," chortled the youngster.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Cats to the Rescue

When they drag in odd, misshapen things
Don't blame the family cats—
They may be trying to suggest
New styles for mothers' hats.
—Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: A New York store advertises that it understands woman in all her moods. So much for a theory that what business lacks is confidence.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Some of the newer automobiles are equipped with illuminated vanity mirrors so women can see to put on the make-up. It might be possible to connect the powder puff with the windshield wiper to make the whole process automatic.

Quotation for Today

IF YOU have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost. That is where they should be. Now put the foundations under.—THOREAU.

Daily Anecdote

'Dear Neighbor'

In the home of young Louisa Alcott the spirit of charity and self-sacrifice was a breathing, living thing.

When Louisa was nine years old her family moved from Boston to Concord. There, her mother's cousin came to visit them, and in a letter wrote:

"Mrs. Alcott told me of the miserably poor woman in her neighborhood in a poor hovel with four children. She had been aiding her to a little meal. She said it seemed as if this poor family had been brought to her notice to show her how much better her own situation was. . . . While I was at Mrs. Alcott's I saw no meat, nor butter, nor cheese, and only coarse brown sugar, bread, potatoes, squash, and simple puddings. The Alcotts had just begun to do with two meals a day, that the children might have the pleasure of carrying once a week a basket of something from their humble savings to the poor family."

On Their Own

On the day of Pentacost, Christianity faced the world, a new religion, without a history, without a priesthood, without a college, without a people, and without a patron.—William Arthur.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Timing a Race

Two players pantomime a foot race, while the spectators keep time without aid of watches. The starter keeps an accurate check on the time; and after 19 or 90 seconds, he calls, "Time!" Each contestant then writes down the time elapsed. The two poorest timekeepers are the runners for the next race.

A run-off can be made for the grand championship among the winners of the several races. They furnish the pantomime for this one. Look out for those candid camera fans!—W. D. M., Wichita, Kan.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Over in Europe, the thing seems to be the powers that beat.

Factual Figuring: 7 (Alabama) plus 4 (Tenn., Ga., Fla., Miss.) minus 6 (Mexico) times 10 (Montgomery) divided by 10 (Birmingham) equals 5.

Letter Juggling: Thrones, shorten, Hornets.

How Many Games Won?: 15 games.

Fun With Antonyms: Eminent—inferior; compel—hinder; illustrious—base; paramount—subordinate; pardon—sentence; remission — penalty; forbearance—impatience; conceal—betray; govern—submit; anticipate—dread.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Delayed Committee Appointment

Question: The section in our bylaws regarding amendments to bylaws provides that amendments "shall be referred without reading to a committee of five which shall be appointed by the chairman of the meeting. Within 30 days thereafter, the Committee shall submit a written report to the clerk . . . who shall mail a copy to each member, and which report shall be acted on at a special meeting . . . or at the next business meeting . . . as the board may elect."

At a recent meeting a bylaw amendment was submitted. The chairman did not appoint the committee until three weeks later, after it was called to his attention. As a result, its report was submitted and circulated to the members more than 30 days after the meeting. The chairman contends that the bylaw does not fix any time for the appointment of the committee and that therefore the 30-day period is to be reckoned from the appointment of the committee. (a) Is this contention correct? (b) If not, is the committee's report out of order by reason of its delay?

Answer: (a) The chairman's interpretation does not seem correct. The bylaw provides for the appointment of a special committee. The rule of parliamentary law is that when a special committee is authorized, and its appointment is delegated to the chair, the appointment is the first business thereafter. The chair does not have authority to defer its appointment to a time after the adjournment of the meeting. (See Robert's Rules of Order, page 129, and also Parliamentary Rules Simplified, page 80.) The 30-day period therefore begins with the day of the meeting.

(b) Evidently no question was raised at the time; that is, attention was not called to the omission. The departure from the rules may be said to have been permitted by general consent. If it were clear that the bylaws were violated, the breach could not be legalized in such fashion; but under the circumstances it seems wiser to consider the ommission simply a departure from general parliamentary rules; and, as such, general consent would legalize it. There does not seem to be any ground for questioning the committee's report.

Worth Knowing

EIGHT OF TEN OF THE MOTORISTS OBSERVED ON THE HIGHWAY ARE TRAVELING LESS THAN 20 MILES TO REACH THEIR DESTINATION.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Progress

Boston

After a buffet supper the hostess passed paper and pencil to each guest, who was invited to turn over his tray and use it as a desk. Then each was asked to make a list of evidences of world progress, numbering the points. These lists were read by the hostess, and the points furnished interesting topics of conversation.

The one who had the longest list was given a suitable prize. The following were a few of the points listed:

1. Armament disclosures.
2. World Court.
3. Social legislation designed to make a better distribution of wealth.
4. Legislation prohibiting child labor.
5. Shorter hours for labor, providing more leisure for cultural development.
6. Teaching of art and music appreciation in public schools.
7. Freedom of women.
8. Internationalism.
9. Effort toward honesty in advertising.
10. Labor-saving machinery.

All present were readers of The Christian Science Monitor and were able to talk intelligently about their subjects. Every guest expressed with enthusiasm his appreciation of the interesting and instructive evening. There was plenty of wit and humor interspersed to give sufficient sparkle and merriment.

It was proved that intelligence, the wine of inspiration, the stimulation of thought, affords the best amusement and the pleasantest memories.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

This is shared by a Waltham, Mass., reader—a comment on present unsettled times:

COPY ZF *PLYCIP, DRP DRZFX QPPAQ DC WP DRP ICTPYQ DRGD WPGD.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the Cotton State—— add the number of States which bound it ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the Gulf which bounds it on the South ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of this State's Capital city ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of its chief city, known as the "Pittsburgh of the South" ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

This is shared by an Ocean Park, Maine, reader: Try forming three different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

T N E H R O S

How Many Games Won?

A basketball team has played 27 games. It has lost 3 fewer than it has won. How many games has it won?

Fun With Antonyms

Words and their antonyms, today, to be paired off: And this list is shared by a reader in far-off Nyahwest, Victoria, Australia:

1	eminent	penalty	
2	compel	impatience	
3	illustrious	inferior	1
4	paramount	dread	
5	pardon	betray	
6	remission	hinder	
7	forbearance	subordinate	
8	conceal	base	
9	govern	sentence	
10	anticipate	submit	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Porch Boxes

A man in a small town sensed the need of householders to keep the morning milk bottle and loaf of bread from prowling cats and dogs, and the newspaper from being blown about the street by the wind; so he made neat wooden boxes to be put out at night, in which the milkman and baker, as well as the newsboy, might leave their wares safely.

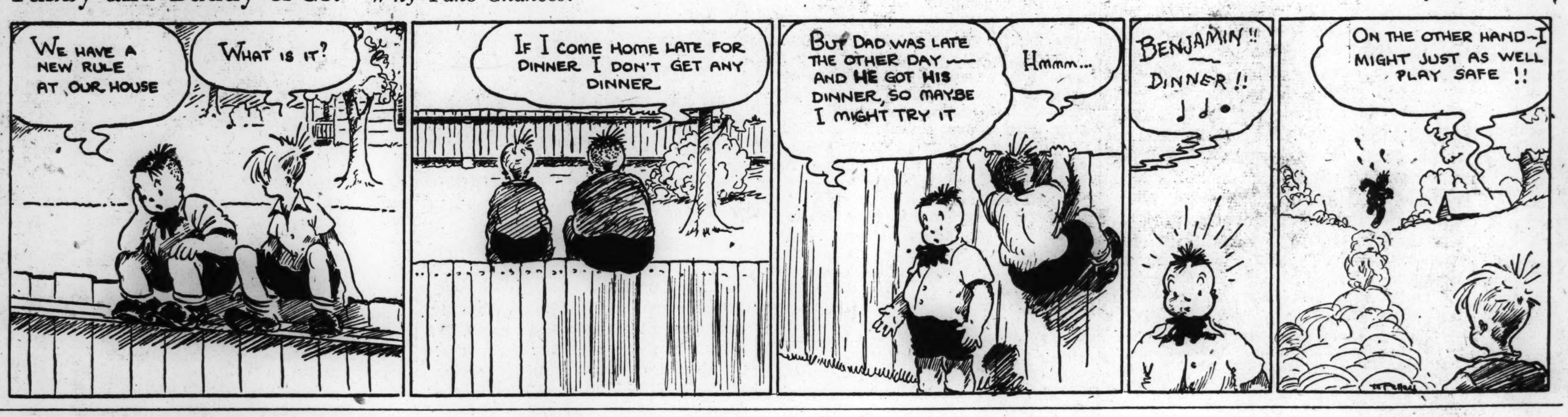
These boxes met with almost instant response when he took them from house to house explaining their use. They were neatly and attractively made, being painted to match the house and having a hinged lid. They sold for $1.00 each and solved a household problem, the man earning well because of his ingenuity.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

The Golden Rule

Remain always strong and steadfast in thy own faith, but eschew all bigotry and intolerance. What you wish others to do, do yourself.—Rrmakrishna.

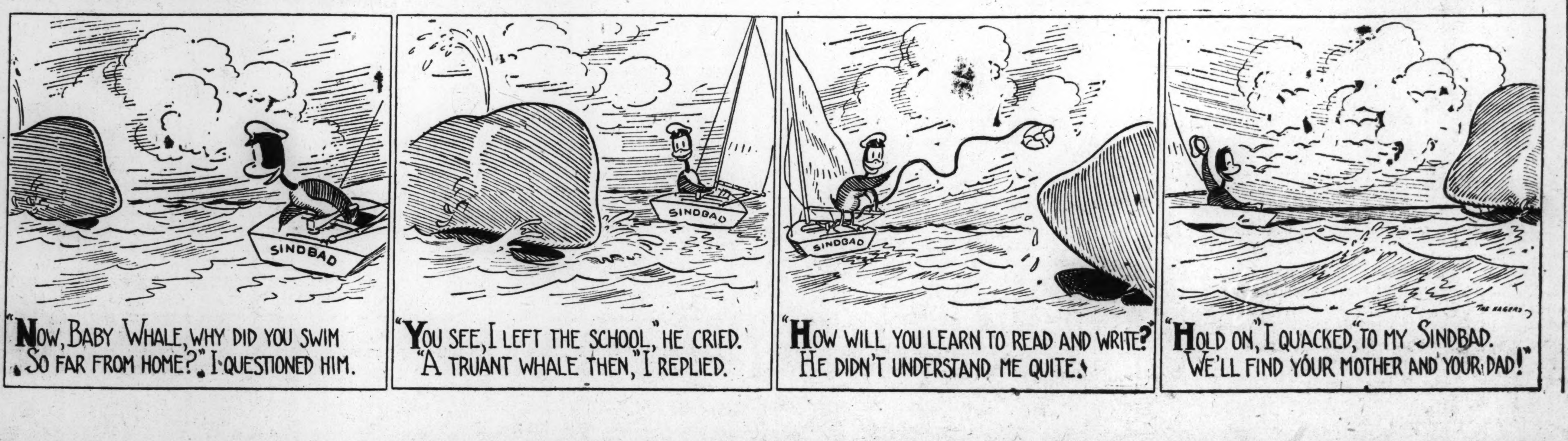
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Why Take Chances?*

By Le Pelley


WE HAVE A NEW RULE AT OUR HOUSE
WHAT IS IT?
IF I COME HOME LATE FOR DINNER I DON'T GET ANY DINNER
BUT DAD WAS LATE THE OTHER DAY — AND HE GOT HIS DINNER, SO MAYBE I MIGHT TRY IT
Hmmm...
BENJAMIN!! DINNER!!
ON THE OTHER HAND—I MIGHT JUST AS WELL PLAY SAFE !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Truant Whale*

By The Hagers


SINDBAD
"NOW, BABY WHALE, WHY DID YOU SWIM SO FAR FROM HOME?" I QUESTIONED HIM.
"YOU SEE, I LEFT THE SCHOOL," HE CRIED. "A TRUANT WHALE THEN," I REPLIED.
"HOW WILL YOU LEARN TO READ AND WRITE?" HE DIDN'T UNDERSTAND ME QUITE.
"HOLD ON," I QUACKED, "TO MY SINDBAD. WE'LL FIND YOUR MOTHER AND YOUR DAD!"
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1938

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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• Editorials •

A Great Forward Step

IN A series of executive orders issued last week, President Roosevelt swept more than 100,000 Federal employees off the political pie counter, prescribed a method of career promotion for executive agencies, and added half a dozen other major changes which reformers have urged for years. In an interview with this paper, Harry B. Mitchell, president of the United States Civil Service Commission, described the step as "the most important since the passage of the original Civil Service law in 1883"—over half a century ago.

Robert L. Johnson, president of the National Civil Service Reform League, finds that under the new rules "the President has gone about as far in extending the merit system as existing law permits." And Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., the Republican member of the commission, reassuringly denies the contention that the new orders merely "freeze" New Deal Democrats into positions already held.

Looked at statistically, the move is impressive. "The new order is more comprehensive than the great extensions made by Presidents Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson," says the Civil Service Reform League. There are approximately 820,000 Federal jobs in the executive departments at present, of which 530,000 are now under Civil Service. Of the remaining 270,000, the new Roosevelt orders will bring an expected additional 100,000 into the merit system. This includes every executive position which is not specifically exempted from Civil Service by act of Congress. If further extensions are made they must come out of the special congressional spoils group.

There are plenty of reforms left to accomplish. The President's move only has the force of an executive order, and it is conceivable, though unlikely, that Congress might overthrow it next year, or in the future. Then, there are those 170,000 Federal jobs still specifically exempt from Civil Service by Congress. Most important of all is to transform the whole Civil Service system from a negative job-protecting agency into a career service after the British pattern.

In the meantime, however, the President's step is one of the best pieces of news that has come out of Washington in a long time.

London Tomorrow

GREATER London is the world's most populous region. In a circle of twenty-five miles radius from the center are nearly 10,000,000 persons, a number increasing yearly. London's traffic problems in recent years have been eased, but never completely solved, for conditions—including location of dwellings and the number of cars on the roads—are quickly changing, and authorities must always be improving upon their improvements.

There is one complete solution. That is to look far ahead. A distinguished engineer, Sir Charles Bressey (aided by a distinguished architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens), accordingly was appointed to make a Highway Development Survey for the whole area, and to prepare a plan of development which should cover a period of no less than thirty years.

One may most easily picture the outlines of the scheme by thinking of London as an enormous spoked wheel (though really there are many wheels within wheels). The spokes are the lines along which the traffic runs to a circumference some miles out, where they meet circular roads running round the metropolis, at present only partly or imperfectly constructed; and from these again the radial lines continue outward as arterial roads leading to all parts of England.

Underlying the whole complicated plan we discover three main objects: to divert as much traffic as possible from the center by means of continuous circular roads going round the crowded central districts; to continue the broad "avenues" which, converging upon London from all directions, at present discharge their traffic into a network of congested streets, in such a way as to provide through connections between north and south, east and west; and thirdly, to enlarge the space at focal points where roads meet, to allow plenty of roundabout movement.

The plan at present is only on paper. But the thought of the community is at last becoming attuned to the quickly evolving conditions under which it lives, and there are signs that the muddle which industrialism made in the nineteenth century is yielding to more orderly direction.

What! No Circus?

CAN it be possible that the circus—the Greatest Show on Earth, of course—has turned back to its winter quarters because of a disagreement over little things like profits and wages? The news taxes credulity. Who ever heard of a circus in winter quarters in the summer? Say it isn't so. The circus can't turn its back like that on the boys of America. If Dexter Fellowes were here he'd do something about that strike in Scranton before the trek back to Sarasota begins. Congress has gone home, but couldn't a special session be called? Or the League of Nations? The mirth of a nation is at stake. Human rights of millions of boys—and their fathers, grandfathers and uncles—are in jeopardy. They might get along without bread, but not without the circus.

Voting for What's In It

BACK-ROOM politicians and ward heelers will recognize readily the kind of talk that Aubrey Williams, Deputy Administrator of WPA, handed out Monday to the Workers Alliance. There is nothing very new in the exhortation to "stick together," and "keep our friends in power." The novelty is in hearing these phrases from a Government official on a rostrum in a public auditorium.

True, the implications may be no more sinister when spoken to a pressure group that call themselves "workers" than when the same exhortations are exchanged in some select circle of businessmen bent on exploiting the advantage of position. But the meaning in either case is bad enough. Whenever people are urged to interest themselves in government for what they can get out of it, instead of for the sake of fairness and soundness in government, the foundations of democratic self-rule are weakened.

To the Past, to the Future

A WIND in the sail, an ax in the hand—and there stood Wilmington. Today a monument marks the place where Swedes and Finns landed on American shores to start hewing out of the forest a city.

The tercentenary of that event is the happy reason for another landing of Swedes and Finns in the United States. There is special reason for gratitude today in every signification of common aims and mutual respect among nations. The celebration which commemorates the permanent settlement of Scandinavians on the American continent underscores the friendship of countries which have contributed, and are contributing, to one another's well-being.

As Secretary Hull reminded his hearers at the Wilmington ceremonies, Sweden was "one of the first powers to conclude a treaty of commerce and amity with our new Republic," and was among the first to conclude a reciprocal trade agreement in recent years. Finland's war debt payments have made so favorable an impression on American opinion that Secretary Hull felt it appropriate to mention the fact in his address.

Not misery only, but progress, likes company. And of progress both the Scandinavian peoples and those of the United States have much to share. A realistic note was struck by Dr. Gustaf Munthe of the Swedish Royal Commission in a New York observance of the tercentenary over the week end when he told 3,000 people gathered together in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church that Sweden's problems have been

> about the same problems you have had to tackle here. The only difference is that in Sweden everything is on a much smaller scale. . . . Sweden has been able to carry out democratic policy partly because . . . we have had a certain balance between more conservative and the more radical groups, and simply have been forced to find a middle way.

That is the problem of democracy the world over. And it is a problem the solution of which in one self-governing nation must hearten all other self-governing nations. The United States holds in common with the Scandinavian countries not only a chapter out of the past but a hope for the future.

Friend of His Race

NO NEGRO since Booker T. Washington has more lovingly labored on behalf of his people than has James Weldon Johnson. Writer, poet, musician, diplomatic official, editor, educator—he seems to have himself explored many of those avenues of opportunity which he craved for his race. His contributions to the cultural life of America were varied and distinguished. Throughout his long term as secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, he strove mightily for the emancipation, protection, and guidance of Negroes.

Thus he expressed his article of faith in his autobiography:

> These people are here; they are here to be shaped and molded and made into something different, and of course, better; they are here to be helped. . . . However true this may be, it is also true that the Negro has helped to shape and mold and make America; . . . that he has been a giver as well as a receiver; . . . that America would not and could not be precisely the America it is, except for the influence, often silent but nevertheless potent, that the Negro has exercised in its making.

Never did Mr. Johnson shirk the responsibility which he himself pointed out in the task of uplifting the race. He led the way.

James Weldon Johnson gazed on vistas which few Negroes had ever seen and, because of him, their paths have been enriched and simplified. Gentleness was perhaps his crowning grace, and his whole human experience exemplified the triumph of character over limitations.

AN EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., boy is reported to have received his high school education in thirty-five schools in eight states, Canada and Mexico. One assumes that geography was one of his major studies.

Return of Cassandra

Book News of the Day

WITH some misgivings, so he confesses, Mr. J. A. Hobson in IMPERIALISM, A STUDY (London: Allen & Unwin. 8s. 6d.) resuscitates for the postwar generation his jeremiad of 1902. Imperialism was then, as now, much in the public eye; talk of civilizing missions, of imperial destinies, of inevitable expansion, was loud and positive. But the actors were different; Great Britain was the aggressive Imperial power par excellence, and it was on the concentration camps of South Africa that the eyes of Europe were turned in horror—more or less sincere. Different actors, different danger spots; but the same fundamental situation.

The World War and the Bad Peace interrupted but did not alter the process so forcibly described by Mr. Hobson; the ever flowing into new lands of capital seeking profit, the conclusion of unequal agreements, the invoking of national power to safeguard the private interests of the capitalist, the seizing by strong nations of pretexts for aggression, the growth of militarism as the imperial frontiers widen—Mr. Hobson's long introduction is hardly needed to point the moral.

* * *

This is not to say that his thesis can be accepted outright. Mr. Hobson sees the "economic taproot" of Imperialism in the inequality of incomes in the imperialist country, and in that alone. All other influences—legitimate needs for raw materials, pugnacity or megalomania in ruling caste or populace, genuine missionary zeal—are mere auxiliaries.

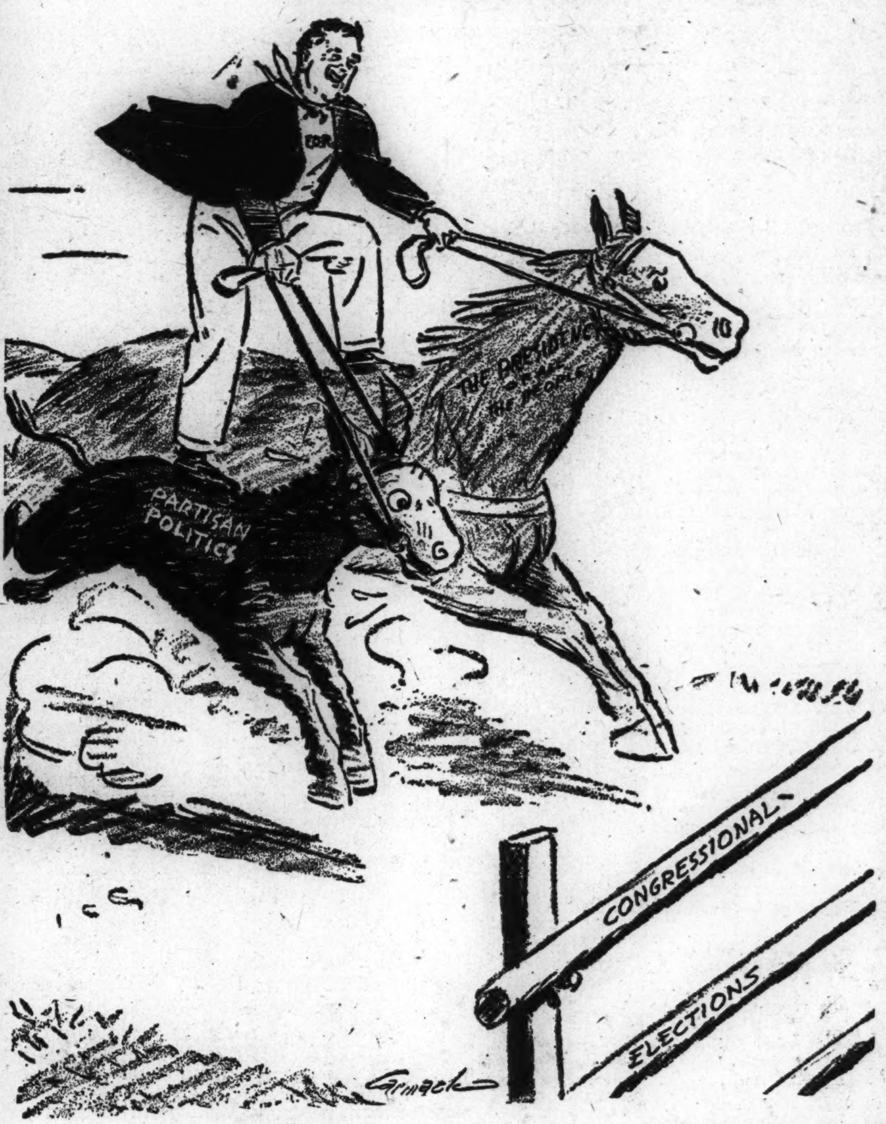
Automatic saving by the rich, restricted consumption by the poor, generate masses of surplus capital which find themselves without profitable outlet at home. These turn to new or backward areas, wherever the prospect of profit, denied by the disequilibrium at home, may lead them. The rest follows inevitably. No attempt to humanize the imperial process, to make it an opportunity for genuine human betterment, can be effective while greed is thus its guiding motive. Abolish inequality, make home demand keep pace with home production, and your problem is solved.

* * *

But is it? The contrast between no profit at home and high profit abroad is a false simplification. Differences in yields between different areas are bound to exist, whatever the distribution of income; that profits should be equal everywhere, in the absence of foreign investment, would be a sheer fluke as an occasional happening, a sheer impossibility as a general rule. And whoever is providing the savings, the resulting capital will go where it can earn most; the most elementary acquaintance with economic analysis shows that it is likely to earn most where, in relation to the other factors of production, it is scarcest—that is to say, very often, in undeveloped countries.

H. C.

The Daring Horseman



Landing on Kimra Vey

On a Scottish Island

"THE peaks of Kimra Vey." As the boat rounded a headland, Hinny was gazing with delight toward a mountainous island some distance away. "I wonder," reminiscently, "if they still serve you delicious crumpets in the old inn?" Then, after a moment, "Let's go and see, girls."

Sheila exclaimed, "Oh, lovely." Annie said, eagerly, "I'll go aft and tell Gavin, and I'd better stay and lend a hand. We'll have to tack all the way, but who cares? It'll be worth it."

Hinny was known on the Scottish island as Hinny MacFee because thirty years ago she had received that name on being adopted, but she was now Mrs. John Mearns, the wife of a wealthy Australian. She was back for a visit, and had hired Gavin Geddes and his roomy smack for an afternoon's sailing among the neighboring islands.

She spoke again of the crumpets while Annie was conferring with the boatman. "It is sixteen years since I tasted them. They were rolled, I remember, and had crunchy bits of bacon in the middle. How Johnny and I enjoyed them. And how we loved that sail to Kimra Vey. It was our first trip home, and —" She halted suddenly and opened her hand bag. "Have I money enough? Oh, dear, how stupid of me. Only that five-pound note." Laughingly Sheila protested:

"That ought to be enough for some tea."

"Yes, if Mine Host is able—and willing—to give out so much change. But I'll need some money for Gavin's tea, and I'll have to have that as we land. Have you any I could borrow, Sheila?"

* * *

"Not a penny with me. Perhaps Annie has." She started to call to her cousin, but Hinny stopped her with a giggle. "Don't let Gavin hear us scraping up enough to pay for his refreshment."

"No," a nod and a smile. "I'd better inquire genteely."

The flapping of sails and the rattle of pulleys followed so that Annie had no sooner heard Sheila's low-voiced request than she was busy with ropes. She replied, her attention on the jib, "I'll see how much I have and bring it up to you in a minute."

When they were again skimming along with the water singing past the gunwale, she reached for her purse. Then she chuckled, "Fine show-off I am—nothing intuld but a hanky."

"Aye? Well, it's naething to fash ower. Siller isna needed on the watter." And Annie retorted with a laugh, "Oh, isn't it? Sheila just asked for five shillings. Could you loan it, by the way, Gavin?"

"Lassie," this in mild surprise, "what would I be doing wi' sic a sum on me?"

"Maybe less would do. It seems we must have some for landing on Kimra Vey—although I can't imagine why. Have you any at all?"

"Tak the tiller, lass, and we'll see what's what."

Gavin laboriously searched, first in one blue trouser pocket and then in the other. Then he held out a horny palm. "There ye are, lass. A thruppeny bit, three pennies and five farthings."

"Thanks ever so much, Gavin. I'll be right back."

Hinny and Sheila, in the bow, were taking pleasure in the fine-blown spray, when Annie, without explaining where it had come from, thrust the money toward them. "That's the best we can do." Then, as she hurried away, "Gavin is letting me steer through Kinloan Kyles."

* * *

She maneuvered the boat through a narrow winding channel, and soon the beautiful sweep of sand on Kimra Vey was spread before them. They tied up at a little stone pier and landed. Then Hinny turned to the boatman, who was still standing in the stern, and held out her hand. "Gavin, I'm sorry, this is all the change I have—sixpence. Not much, but perhaps for some tea."

The man bestowed a perplexed stare on the coins which had so recently been in his own possession, but he said not a word. Annie, however, broke into an appreciative laugh. "Oh, Hinny, you're giving him his own money. And not even all of it. Where are the five farthings?"

They all laughed together at that and then Hinny asked in some concern, "Do you mind making the loan, Gavin?"

He replied pawkily, "Hoots, no. It'll be rare—squandering my ain bawbees, and kenning a' the time that I still hae them."

"And we'll see that she pays you back—with interest," observed Annie, gaily, as the three began walking toward the quaint old inn, and the crumpets of pleasant memory.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

North . . South . . East . . West

A Fond Farewell

By Frank L. Perrin

IF FURTHER assurance of the fact were needed, the President, in his most recent "fireside" chat, supplied it, unequivocally and abundantly. It is now apparent to anyone who cares to inquire (and many have inquired) that the dominant New Deal foundling adopted by the Democratic Party in 1932 has graduated from its prankish and cunning adolescent stage into a pompous and somewhat willful proprietor. His eloquent sponsor, speaking for him, has bid a fond but definite farewell to the home in which he was nurtured and coddled. He is now declared to be able to go "on his own," and will seek neither advice nor counsel from the old folks at home.

As one reviews thoughtfully the address which came over the air a few nights ago it is interesting to discover that this official leave-taking was not sorrowful or regretful. Perhaps, after all, there were no affectionate ties. That home which is regarded merely as a convenience, like the nest in which birds are hatched and fed, is deserted without regret or tears. No thought is given to the old folks at home, no gratitude expressed for the comfort and shelter provided. In human experience all that is gained is the lesson learned.

* * *

It is now definitely announced that the sponsor and tutor of the ambitious youngster who fares forth under an alias will take the broad highway with him. The political creed of the twain is clearly and courageously defined. Where does the charted course lead? How long can it be followed if the purpose is to punish and penalize all those of the deserted household who have had the wisdom and courage to reprimand and discipline the obstreperous youngster and his apologist?

Mr. Roosevelt has made it unmistakably clear that in the forthcoming state and district primaries and elections he will advise and demand the defeat of all Democrats who cannot qualify according to his standard of political liberalism. And this liberalism, I think it may be said, is measured absolutely by fidelity to the expressed tenets and standards of the New Deal. Mr. Roosevelt has sought to make it appear that a single act of disobedience on the part of a Representative or Senator in Congress does not mark the offender for defeat or ostracism if, in the main, the suspect has proved his fidelity to the cause of so-called liberalism.

But the record already written in some of the states where primary battles have been waged seems to disprove or negative this mild disclaimer. It is offered in time, however, to afford opportunity for all Democrats who seek, first of all, to return to Congress, to renew their pledge of allegiance to all the New Deal may propose now or in the future. Today, viewing the array from the sidelines, it would seem that it is the Democratic Party, rather than the New Deal, that is on trial and at the cross-roads.

* * *

North and South, but particularly in the South where the gray veterans of many victories and many losing political battles stand guard, it must be realized now, more definitely than in 1932 or 1936, that the Democratic Party has been led to the top of the mountain where the decision must be made. In its name, and only in its name, a further adventure is proposed into the mirage-infested regions from which no traveler has returned to assure the people that the promises so generously and carelessly made are kept. And yet the ranks of volunteers seem to swell under an inspiring leadership.

There is the story of the genteel Southern Democrat who, when asked what could be done to restore normal prosperity and political sanity in the United States, replied that there was no hope for the country so long as Northern Democrats continued to vote the Democratic ticket. Old ties are hard to break. So many of us are politicians by inheritance or from habit.

Since the days of Tilden and Hayes, down through the Cleveland era and that of the elder Roosevelt, the final defeat of the Democratic Party has been forecast. It has survived until now, more than in name. But it may be that at the moment it faces danger greater than at any time since Lincoln's day. It is not threatened by its traditional foes, but by those within its own household whom it has nurtured and fostered.

The Wide Horizon

Steel's Recovery Move

By Edwin C. Barringer
Editor, Daily Metal Trade

CLEVELAND

FIRST to benefit from the reduction in the price of steel, announced Friday by subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation and now being followed by "independent" producers, will be the public works, naval, and merchant shipbuilding programs of the Federal Government and the small, miscellaneous buyers who have been the recent mainstay of the market.

There are few illusions within the steel industry that this adjustment in price, ranging from $3 to $7 per ton and from 5 to 13 per cent, will generate a sudden spurt in demand. This is too much to expect in view of the financial straits of the railroads, stagnation in the building industry, and the seasonal slump in the manufacture of automobiles, farm implements and tin plate—these being the leading tonnage outlets.

But the lower levels constitute a contribution to recovery in that they satisfy a general expectation and remove a psychological obstruction. In effect, they represent a triumph for the law of supply and demand. Ninety days ago, with the tide in sentiment still running out, a reduction would have been meaningless. Today, with the sentiment improved, there is encouragement to figure on new projects, which in general will mature in the fall.

* * *

Meanwhile, government demand for steel for various relief and work-making projects is expanding, and here the new prices will apply immediately. Already increased inquiry is reported for mesh and bars for reinforcing concrete highways and bridges. The four 35,000-ton battleships on which bids will be opened July 15 will be somewhat reduced in cost. The Maritime Commission can figure on cheaper steel for its new merchant ships.

Automobile manufacturers, who are beginning to specify test lots of steel for 1939 models, can shortly begin figuring costs. Considering that pig iron, which is used in casting engine blocs, is also being reduced $3 to $4 per ton, the combined saving in iron and steel on new models will amount to about $5 per car.

The new price schedules rescind all of the advances made beginning with March 1, 1937, but so far no action has been taken on the 19 per cent wage advance which put the base or common labor rate up from 52½ cents per hour to 62½ cents on March 16, 1937. Steel prices are now virtually on the basis of 1925, when the base rate on labor was 44 cents per hour, and taxes were far short of the 1937 average of $7 on every ton of finished steel rolled. In the first quarter of 1938 the indicated loss for all steel producers was $4,990,000. The showing of the second quarter will not vary greatly from this.

* * *

Producers have refrained from taking the initiative in cutting wages, but executives will have to decide shortly whether their primary responsibility is toward their employees or their stockholders, the latter being the more numerous. There are clauses in union contracts which permit reopening the wage matter on ten days' notice, with another ten days for negotiation, after which either side can terminate.

For many years prior to the Federal Trade Commission's cease-and-desist order of August, 1924, Pittsburgh-plus governed most steel prices. Since late 1924 most Chicago and Birmingham prices have been a fixed differential of $1 to $3 per ton over the Pittsburgh base. Effective immediately, Chicago and Birmingham are placed on a parity with Pittsburgh.

This not only reduces the delivered price in the immediate Chicago and Birmingham districts several dollars a ton but also enlarges the consuming area tributary to these districts, at the expense of Pittsburgh.

Another adjustment is raising the point in operations at which steelmakers can break even. The $5,000,000 loss in the first quarter was incurred at an average operating rate of 31.57 per cent. From this it has been deduced that at 38 to 40 per cent the industry could enter the profit area. Lower selling prices now increase this break-even percentage to at least 45 per cent, and perhaps 50.

The reduction in steel prices comes at a time when the nonferrous metals are either stronger, as is the case of copper, or have definitely advanced, as in the case of lead and zinc. Iron and steel scrap also has started to turn up. But these products have long since experienced their depression liquidation.

Mirror of World Opinion

Has "Realism" Been Right?

IT IS due to Mr. Chamberlain—and those who, like this journal, backed Mr. Eden's thesis against his, must acknowledge it frankly—to recognize that his methods have so far achieved considerable success. There is nothing abstruse or complicated about them. Their chief merit, indeed, is their complete simplicity. They consist of strengthening friendships with existing friends and so far as may be making new friends out of potential enemies. The agreements with France are an example of the first method; the agreements with Italy a first step towards the full application of the second. There are other spheres into which that application may yet be carried.—*Spectator*, London.